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ABSTRACT

The role of the public library within intertype library networks was studied using published reports and information provided by selected state and regional libraries. Intertype networks cross jurisdictional, and often governmental, boundaries to join academic, special, and public libraries. The history, objectives, methods, and fiscal and administrative structures of intertype networks, their potential for interface with regional and national networks, and their cost effectiveness were assessed. Three large states with the most intertype networking experience--New York, California, and Illinois--were chosen for analysis. Networking activities in Maryland and Washington states were also considered along with the Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Enterprise (SLICE), a normative multistate network. It was concluded that the intertype network is a rapidly spreading phenomenon and that the public library system commonly serves as its nucleus. It was recommended that national coordination, with shared state and federal responsibility, should begin. (Author/SL)

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THE PUBLIC LIBRARY IN THE NETWORK MODE: A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

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INTRODUCTION

The Late Frederick Lewis Allen, critic and editor of Harpers Magazine, many years ago ennunciated to his friends a simple and elegant law: "Everything is more complicated than it seems to most people". Allen's law might well be the theme of any investigation into the public library in the network mode.

Networks, in the context of this paper, will be defined as those cooperative structures which cross jurisdictional, institutional and often political boundaries to join, in a common enterprise, several types of libraries, academic, school, special and public. What the public library role is, and what it might be in the emerging intertype library networks is the subject of this paper.

The intertype library network, a major library development of the late sixties, is commonly an interface between more or less highly articulated single type-of-library cooperatives - public library systems and academic consortia - what John Cory calls the "second level of library cooperation".[1] By the mid-sixties, this single type-of-library foundation, while not universal throughout the states, was quite firmly in place, especially in the minds and aspirations of library leaders. According to Stephen McCarthy,[2] Executive Director of the Association of Research Libraries, there were over 1,000 consortia of various kinds and purpose among higher educational institutions in the United States, many of them involving libraries.

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[1]Cory, John. "Network in a Major Metropolitan Center" in Library Networks: Promise and Performance. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1969) p. 91.

[2]McCarthy, Stephen. Research Library Cooperation, 1968. (Unpublished).

Charles Nelson's monumental study of public library systems[1] has documented the extent of the cooperative movement among public libraries which began in earnest in the late forties after the publication of Robert Leigh's Public Library Inquiry and gathered momentum after 1956 when the Library Services Act provided some incentive federal funds and mandated state-wide planning for public library services. By 1966, the idea of public library systems had become so pervasive that the new revision of Standards, published by the Public Library Association of ALA was entitled Standards for Public Library Systems.[2]

Although all of the questions about public library systems posed by the Nelson Study have by no means been answered and although developments of the last five years, since the Nelson data was gathered, might well justify an up-date of the systems study, this paper will not be concerned with public libraries in relationship to each other, but rather with the role of the public library in the emerging intertype library networks.

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[1]Nelson Associates, Inc. Public Library Systems in the United States. (Chicago, American Library Association, 1969).

[2]Public Library Association. Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems. (Chicago, American Library Association, 1967).

OVERVIEW

With the strictures of time and budget, this paper can be only a review, not an exhaustive inventory or an in-depth analysis. Indeed, the single most important recommendation which this limited investigation yields, is that a comprehensive study of intertype networks is urgently needed as plans for a "National Program of library and information Science" begin to take shape.

This investigation is based on published materials, on LSCA reports and plans on file in the U. S. Office of Education Division of Library Programs, on unpublished materials graciously supplied by the State Libraries of New York, California, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland and Washington, on conversations with the state librarians of California, Ohio and Maryland, and with Maryann Duggan, Director of the Southwestern Library Cooperative Enterprise (SLICE). Special thanks are due to Dorothy Kittel and Robert Klassen of the Division of Library Programs.

This paper will attempt to sketch the history, objectives, methods, and structure, fiscal and administrative of the intertype networks, their potential for interface with regional and national networks, their effectiveness in relation to their cost, the obstacles they encounter, their future needs and plans. Since it was impossible to be comprehensive, three of the largest States with the most experience in intertype library cooperation were chosen as examples of what intertype State Networks could be. An analysis of public libraries in the network mode within these three states (New York, California and Illinois) has been rounded by a summary of networking activities in two smaller states, Maryland and Washington and by a description of the genesis of SLICE, one normative multi-state network.

Intertype Library Networks are in great measure, a phenomenon of the sixties, brought about by a convergence of many factors.

The first of these factors was pure necessity - the inability of research libraries to cope individually with exponentially increasing materials, collections which doubled at least every 16 years and an almost endless need for increased space, along with skyrocketing costs even beyond inflationary rises in the rest of the economy, and a tightening of the tax dollars. Figures I an II, charting the increase in materials published in the United States from 1880 to 1973, and the correlative growth in the size of research collections illustrates the problem.

The second converging factor was the development of technology capable of dealing with some of the major obstacles to interlibrary cooperation - geographic distance, diversity in method, created by a diversity of mission and a tradition of autonomy among libraries of all types and the overwhelming complexity of the human record itself. Perhaps more important than the availability of suitable hardware was the fact that in the early sixties, the library profession attained some mastery over the intellectual problems presented and made soluble by machines. Underlying much of the revolutionary progress in intertype library networks is the development at the Library of Congress of MARC, cataloging information in machine Readable Form, capable of complex computer manipulation and of dissemination over telephone wires. Based upon the MARC breakthrough are numerous efforts to build and share bibliographic data banks, most of them originating in large academic libraries where the pressures of an expanding record were felt most directly.

FIGURE 1

Prepared by Dr. Betty Maurstad,
Assistant Professor, Library Science,
Wayne State University

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American Book Production: 1880 through 1973

New Books & New Editions

(sources: Bowker Annual..., 1971-73; PW, 2/4/74)

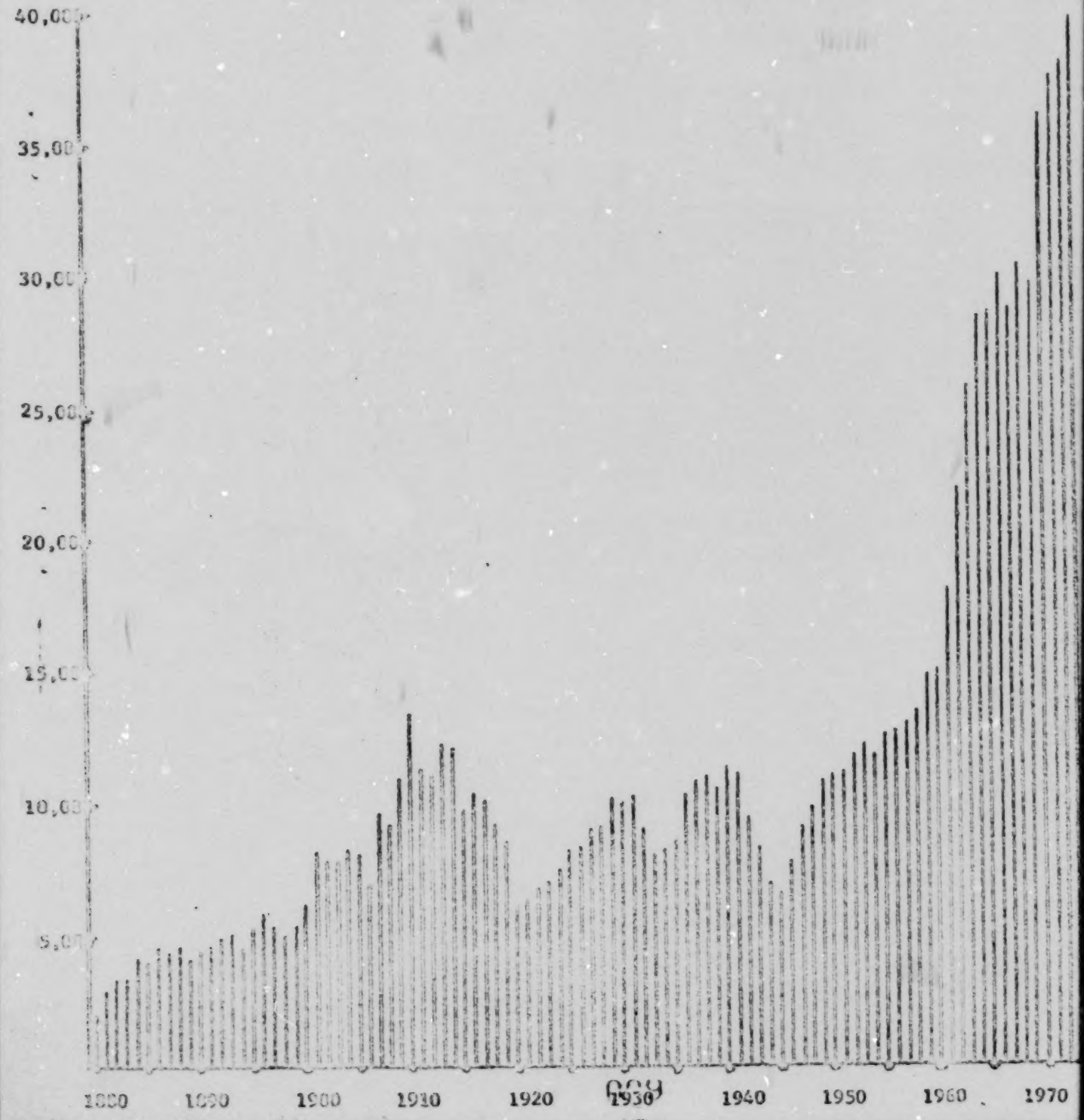

FIGURE 11
Prepared by Dr. Betty Maurstad,
Assistant Professor, Library Science,
Wayne State University

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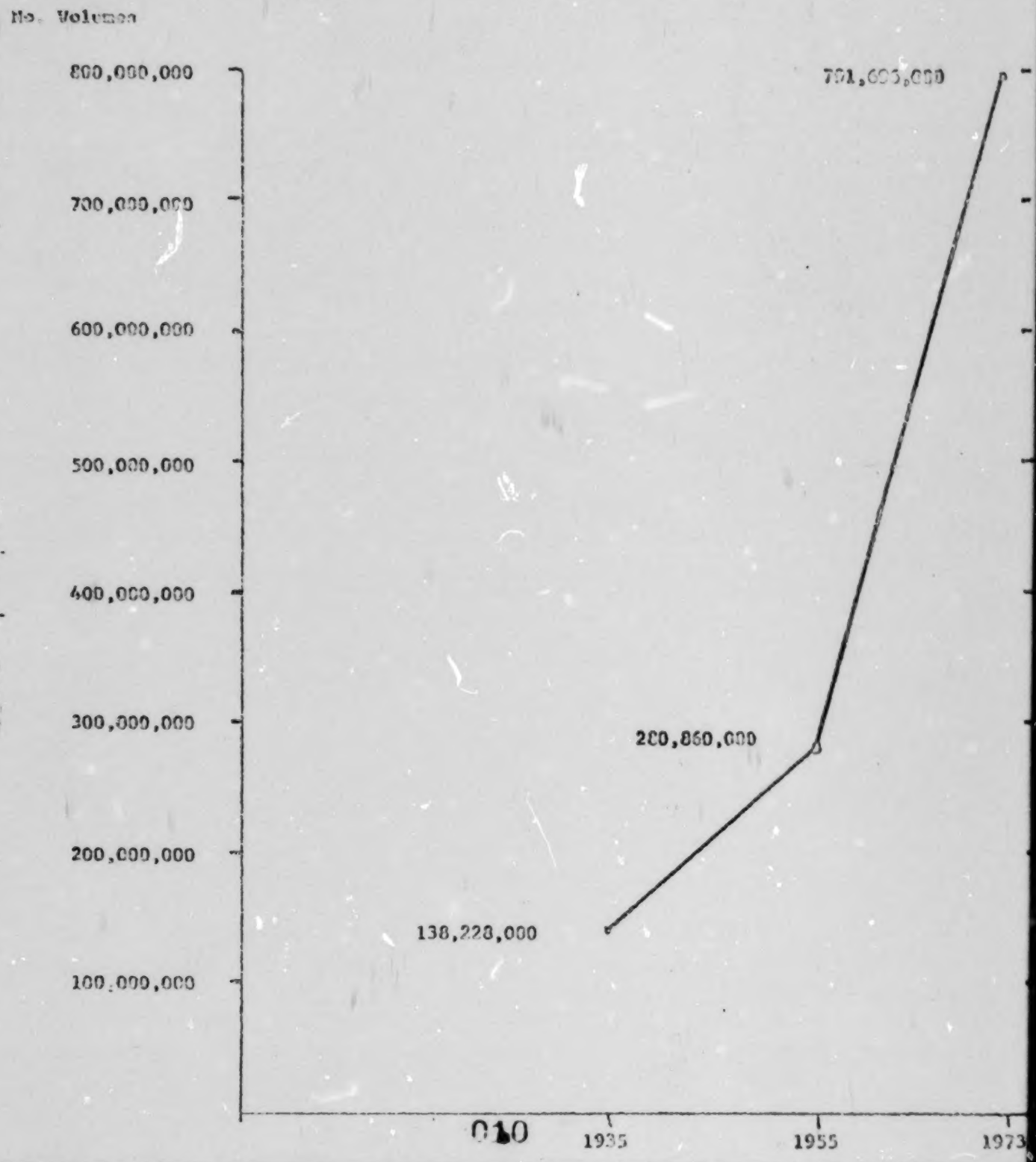
Number of Volumes in U. S. Research Libraries
(source: CRL 35 (March 1974): 105-06)



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One of the most dramatic applications of MARC is the Ohio College Library Center (OCLC) which began in the mid-sixties as a not-for-profit corporation chartered by the State of Ohio to provide a computerized system to make the library resources of all Ohio academic libraries available to each other. OCLC after years of study and experimentation now has activated an on-line shared cataloging system capable of supplying libraries with cataloging information when and where they need it at a feasible unit cost. In the words of its director, Frederick Kilgour,[1] "the catalog products of the system (now) are--catalog cards in final form, alphabetized for filing in specific catalogs". The genius of the system is that it enables each member library to alter the catalog copy as it is displayed on the terminal, or, if the record is not yet in the system, to input original cataloging into the data bank. Quality control is thus decentralized to the library receiving the catalog copy although the absence of strong centralized quality control of what goes into the data bank has been cited as a weakness of the system. The shared cataloging system builds, as a by-product, a union catalog, since the system records a location whenever a member library requests catalog copy. Now in active planning stage are additional application of the system such as serials control, circulation control and a bibliographic information retrieval system which will enable users at remote terminals to search the central catalog by subject, title, author or editor. Serials control is already operative for Ohio libraries.

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[1]Kilgour, Frederick and Others. "The Shared Cataloging System of the Ohio College Library Center." Journal of Library Automation, 5:157-183. September, 1972. p. 165.

In 1967 when OCLC was chartered, it served only Ohio Colleges and universities. As of the first quarter of 1974, OCLC had contracts with 7 major library networks including 184 libraries of which 11 are public libraries and 3 are State libraries. Negotiations are on-going in many other states and regions. The cost of joining the system, about half of which is fixed cost, regardless of how many libraries in the system, is forcing interlibrary cooperation. The cost of replicating OCLC (as distinct from tieing in to the Columbus data bank) has up to now proved prohibitive, although as state and regional networks grow more inclusive in the libraries they serve, such replication may become urgent, if only as a substitute for the many, many locational tools which are now being developed and maintained.

With the rapid spread of OCLC we seem well on the way towards a national library network at least for one cluster of functions.

The third factor which accelerated intertype library networks in the sixties was the incentive of federal legislation. The Higher Education Act of 1965 under Title IIA encouraged academic libraries to form consortia and jointly plan for the acquisition of library materials. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, Title II, required that state plans include some provision for coordination between school libraries and public libraries at both state and local levels. However, the most significant stimulation to intertype library cooperation came with the addition of Title III to the Library Services and Construction Act in 1966.

Title III, LSCA, provided funds to the states to "establish and maintain local, regional, state or interstate networks of libraries for systematic and effective coordination of the resources of school, public, academic and special libraries or special information centers". The legislation mandated that every state develop a plan with the help of an advisory council

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representative of libraries of all types, a proviso that in many states created the first real interaction between all library interests and put the state libraries in the center of intertype library planning. Funds could be spent for equipment, personnel, leasing of space, communication, but not for materials, a wise prohibition since it forced the linkage of existing resources and services, and a more creative approach to cooperation than the traditional shared use of a collection of expensive and/or esoteric materials.

Title III required that federal funds be matched on a 50-50 basis with state or local funds. Although authorizations under the Act were substantial, actual appropriations have been minimal, enabling only basic grants of $40,000 to each state each year, a sum which cannot begin to fund the massive programs needed.

Despite its minimal funding, however, Title III LSCA has played a significant role in the development of intertype library cooperation. For the first time, all of the states have taken a comprehensive look at all library resources and services in the state from the viewpoint of the user. Most states have designated resource libraries, usually the major public and university libraries and many have worked out some formula for reimbursing them.

As James Igoe observed after reviewing the early Title III reports, the 5 most common forms of intertype library cooperation under LSCA III in order of frequency have been: 1) Telecommunications networks, 2) interlibrary loan and reference networks, 3) studies or surveys, 4) union catalogs, and 5) cooperative centers for technical processing.[1] All states have now developed long-range, 5 year plans for the period 1972-1977 which include plans for intertype, statewide library networks.

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[1] Igoe, James G. "Tit for Tat: Cooperative Library Service." Wisconsin Library Bulletin, 64:386-8, November, 1968.

The degree to which the three converging factors - economic necessity, technological advance and federal incentives have stimulated intertype library cooperation in the sixties is dramatically illustrated by two extensive bibliographies: Cooperation between Types of Libraries: 1940-1968 by Ralph Stenstron (Chicago, ALA, 1970) and its update Cooperation Between Types of Libraries: 1968-July, 1971, by Julie Babcock. (Unpublished, September, 1971). Figure III illustrates the dramatic rise of intertype library cooperation as reflected in library literature. These bibliographies document that intertype library cooperation is widespread throughout the country, that statewide rather than multi-state networks are most usual, and that there is concensus among library planners that cooperative ventures are not substitutes for strong local libraries, that successful networks must be built on strength.

The bibilographies show that "while many informal agreements of long standing continue to govern cooperation, the trend is toward more formal arrangements, directed in many cases by permanent committees or councils. Interlibrary loan and communication channels are more clearly delineated; positions such as school-public library relations consultant are becoming full-time permanent staff positions; and regional councils are assuming a more important place in planning for cooperation".[1]

Most of the articles identified by Ralph Stenstrom and Julie Babcock, as well as LSCA III reports on file in the Division of Library Programs are with some exceptions, disappointing in that they reveal little or nothing in the way of solid, rigorous evaluation in terms of impact on users, little analysis of cost/benefit ratios, little evidence of alternative patterns which were or might have been considered.

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[1]Stenstrom. Op. Cit. p. 17.

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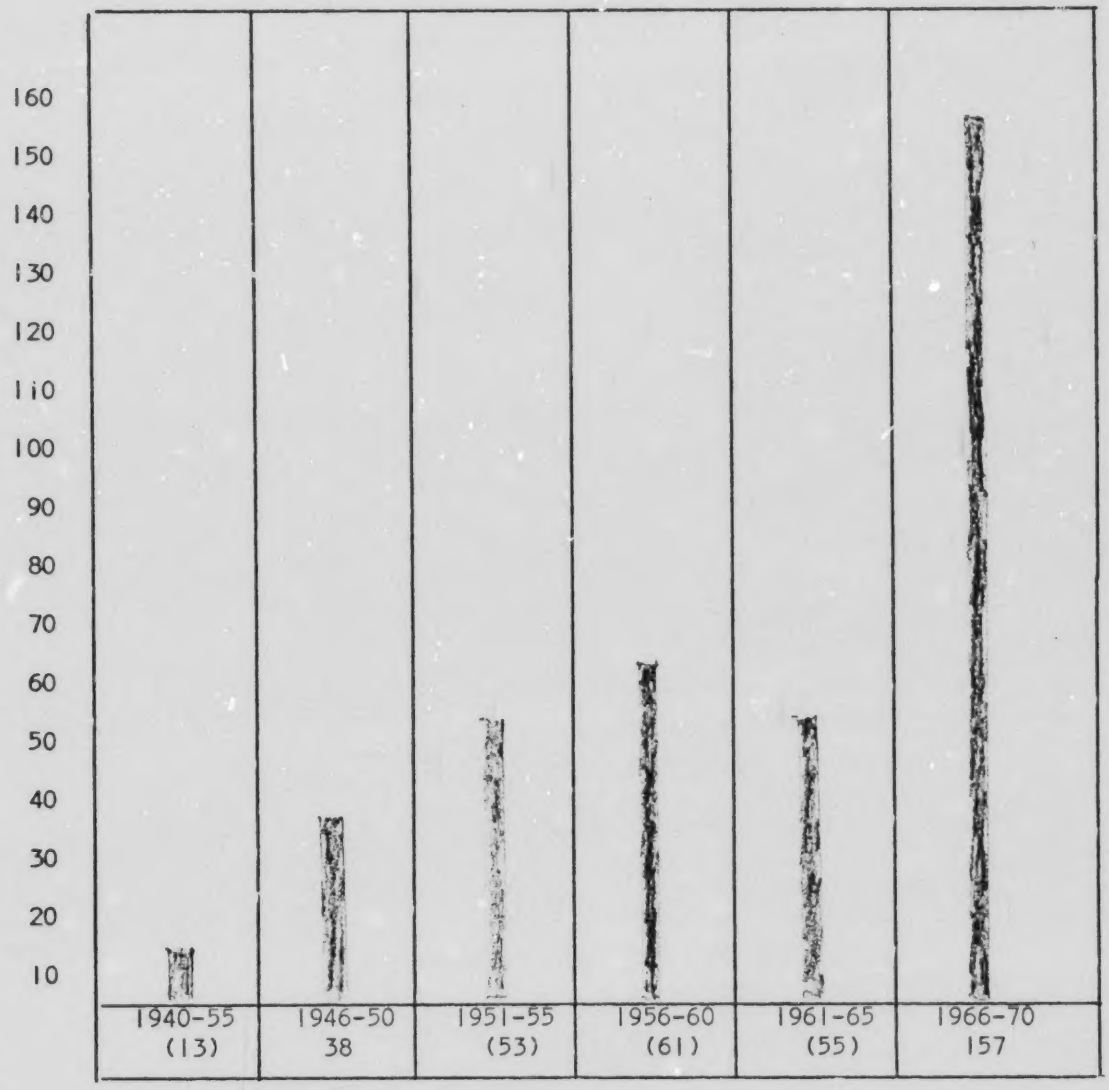
FIGURE III

Articles Published on Intertype Library Cooperation[1]
1940-1971



[1]Based on two Bibliographies:

Stenstrom, Ralph. Cooperation Between Types of Libraries: 1940-1968. Chicago, ALA, 1970, and

Babcock, Julie. Cooperation Between Types of Libraries: 1968-July, 1971. Philadelphia, Drexel University, Graduate School of Library Science, 1971, (Unpublished).

INTERTYPE LIBRARY NETWORKS IN NEW YORK STATE

New York State led the library world in the creation of public library systems and is now leading in the organization of research level, intertype library systems and the interface between libraries and library systems of all kinds. Figures 1 and 2 locate the public library and 3 R's Systems in New York.

The New York State Library has demonstrated the highest degree of originality, caution and diplomacy in the evaluation of each step.

New York has had a fortunate combination of circumstances; great strength in both library personnel and resources upon which to build, an enlightened Department of Education, and a Governor and legislature willing to face the State's responsibility for providing quality library service to everyone in the State regardless of their economic or geographic situation.

The following highly selective chronology details only the more significant events of the last decade and does not begin to reflect the enormous amount of planning and activity and study and reporting which is on-going.

MAP OF REFERENCE AND RESEARCH LIBRARY RESOURCES SYSTEMS

Taken from NYSILL: New York State Interlibrary
Loan Network Manual. Revised, May 1970
N.Y. State Division of Library Dev. Albany

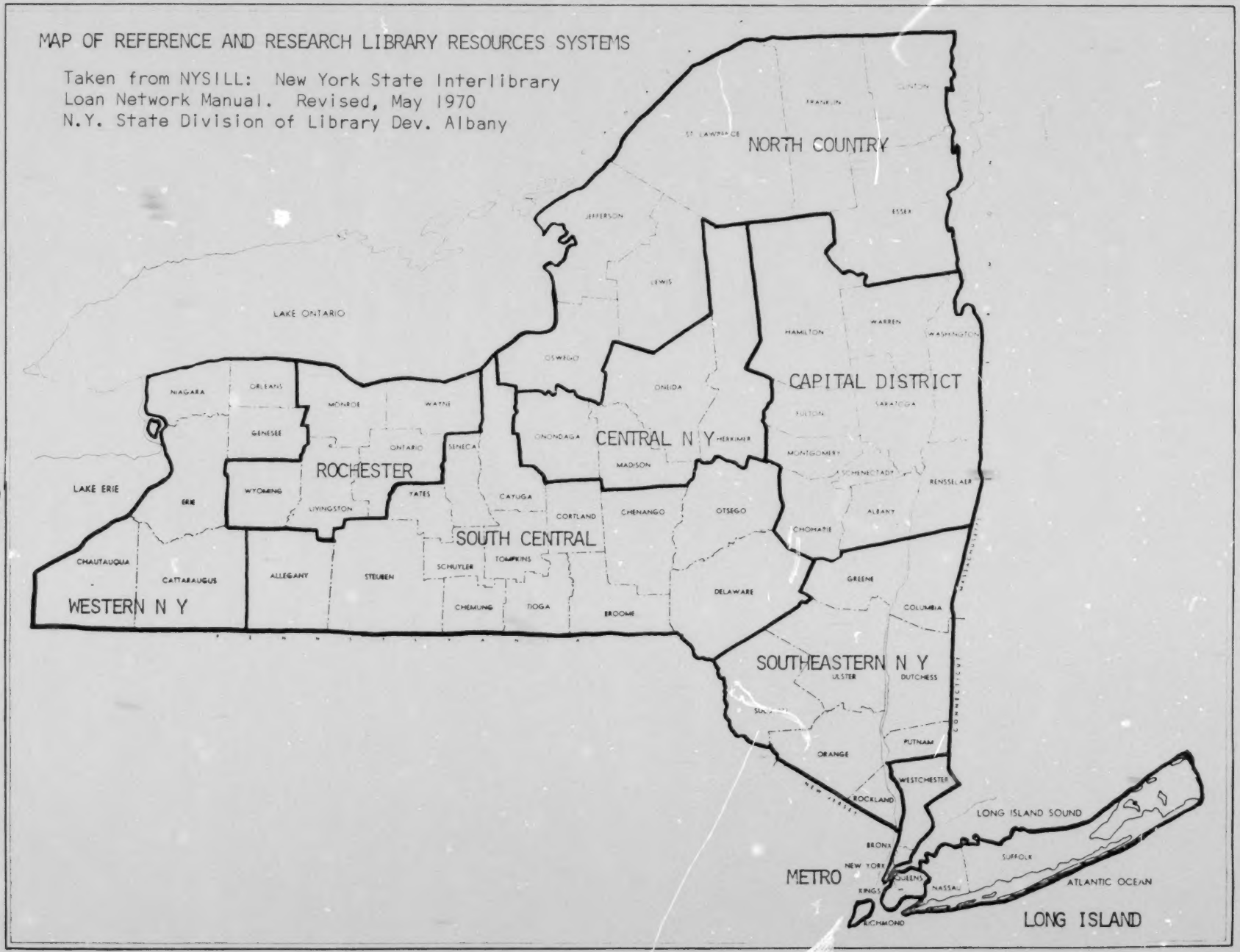


FIGURE IV

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FIGURE V

MAP OF PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

Taken from NYSILL: New York State Interlibrary Loan Network Manual. Revised, May 1970 N.Y. State Division of Library Dev. Albany

INTERTYPE LIBRARY NETWORKS IN NEW YORK STATE

A SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY

1961 The Report of the Commissioner's Committee on Reference and Research Library Resources. (Albany, University of the State of New York, State Education Department New York State Library, 1961) recommended a network of State financed, regional reference and research library Systems composed of voluntary associations of academic, research, public and special libraries. The proposed 3R's Systems were to supplement service offered by public libraries by developing rapid communication and delivery systems, collecting and organizing information on all resources in a region, and providing users with access to all types of libraries over large service areas. The regional 3R's Systems were to be coordinated with state-wide planning and programs. They were to be built on existing resource strength with flexibility to accomodate changes in user needs, knowledge and technology.

1962-1965 Legislation was introduced (but not passed) to fund the 3R's (Reference Research Resources) Program according to a formula of $10 per student enrolled in colleges and universities and $5.00 for each professional worker. Funds were to be divided between regional systems and statewide programs. Cost in 1961-$8 million.

1964 New York's first 3R System, the New York Metropolitan Reference Agency (METRO) was initiated without state funding, open to any library public or private in the New York metropolitan area, which had as its purpose reference and research services. By 1973

70 member libraries were paying annual dues ranging from $150 to $1,000. METRO's goals are to make the best use of the materials now in these libraries and to expand resources cooperatively. Member libraries elect a 20 member board of trustees and work as volunteers on numerous committees and task forces. Among the members are the libraries of the City University of New York, Columbia, State University of New York, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Medical Library Center of New York, and the Brooklyn, Queens Borough and New York Public Libraries. Within METRO's small geographic area are concentrated three-fourths of the state's research library resources.

In addition to member fees, METRO now receives state and federal funds.

June, 1965 New York's first Governor's Library Conference was held. Delegates emphasized the urgent need 1) to seek technological solutions to information storage and retrieval, and 2) to develop rapid and efficient means to deliver information and research materials from one library to another.

1966 The Governor's Executive Budget contained the first appropriation (of $700,000) to establish a state-wide 3R's program with 9 regional systems. It enabled grants of $35,000 to each regional system. By May, 1967, 9 regional 3R's systems covered the entire state.

1967 Emerging Library Systems: 1963-1966 (Albany, New York State Education Department, Division of Research and Evaluation, 1967), an intensive evaluation of the state's public library systems was

released. The study recommended that there be much greater cooperation among the several types of libraries including the New York State Library.

*****

The New York Commissioner of Education appointed a Committee on Library Development, comprised of representatives of all types of libraries to "review the conclusions of Emerging Library Systems, to assess progress of the Reference and Research Library Resources Program, and to make recommendations for next steps in library development.

*****

New York State Library inaugurated FACTS, a pilot facsimile transmission network, connecting 15 research libraries, including the State Library by means of narrow band equipment capable of transmitting a 8xll page anywhere in the state within 4 or 5 minutes.

*****

NYSILL (New York State Interlibrary Loan Network) was initiated "to provide New York State's research community with a means of access to advanced level library materials".

With the state library as hub, switching center and monitor, the network linked together with TWX, 3 "area referral" libraries, (Brooklyn, Buffalo/Erie County and Rochester Public Libraries) and 9 "subject referral" libraries (New York Public and the libraries of the Engineering Societies, New York Academy of Medicine, Union Theological, Columbia, Cornell, Teachers College, New York University and American Museum of Natural History). Users entered the network through outlets of the 22 public library systems and the 9 3R's systems. NYSILL was intended for research level needs and excluded requests for popular materials although the state library collections

were open as usual to all libraries in the state. Wherever possible, requests were to be filled at the system or regional level.

NYSILL requests came to the state library by both TWX and mail.

NYSILL differs from many interlibrary loan networks in many states in that resource libraries, public and private, are compensated and thus become open to all citizens in the State as a matter of right, not courtesy.

1968 Two regional NYSILL systems were initiated in the Buffalo and Rochester areas. Requests received by each of the regional 3R's councils were referred directly either to the major public library (Buffalo-Erie County or Rochester) or to the major university library (SUNY-Buffalo or University of Rochester), before entering the NYSILL network in the usual way through the state library. The Buffalo Regional filled 74% of its requests, the Rochester Regional, 87% in their first year of operation at substantially reduced cost and turn-around time, thus justifying regional NYSILL systems in those areas of the state with adequate resources.

*****

Nelson Associates completed their Evaluation of the New York State Library NYSILL Pilot Project. (Nelson Associated, Inc., 1968.) The study revealed that in its first year of operation, over-all volume of use was somewhat less than expected, 44% of the requests were filled by the state library, and that action needed to be taken to reduce the unit cost ($15.80 per filled request) and the turn-around time (average-22 days).

FACTS (See 1967) after 18 months, on the basis of an Evaluation of the New York State Library's Pilot Program in the Facsimile Transmission of Library Materials (New York, Nelson Associates, Inc., 1968) was discontinued. The report indicated that 1) the volume of demand was not high enough to warrant the cost, and 2) the quality of the transmission into some parts of the State was not readable.

*****

Data Collection began for Phase I of the New York State Union List of Serials, "a bibliographic instrument for the identification and location of serials in the major libraries of the State". Master checklists used were SUNY Union List of Serials and Central New York Union List of Serials.

1969 NYSILL Evaluation Phase III (Albany, New York State Department of Education, Division of Library Development, 1969) was published. By the third year of operation use was increasing, especially by academic libraries, over-all fill rate had risen to 68.12% and both unit cost and turn-around time had been reduced. The need for a state-wide rapid delivery system was surfacing. An analysis of the requests documented the interdependence of all libraries, of all sizes and types in the state.

1970 The New York State Legislature voted $85,000 to continue the 2 regional NYSILL programs.

*****

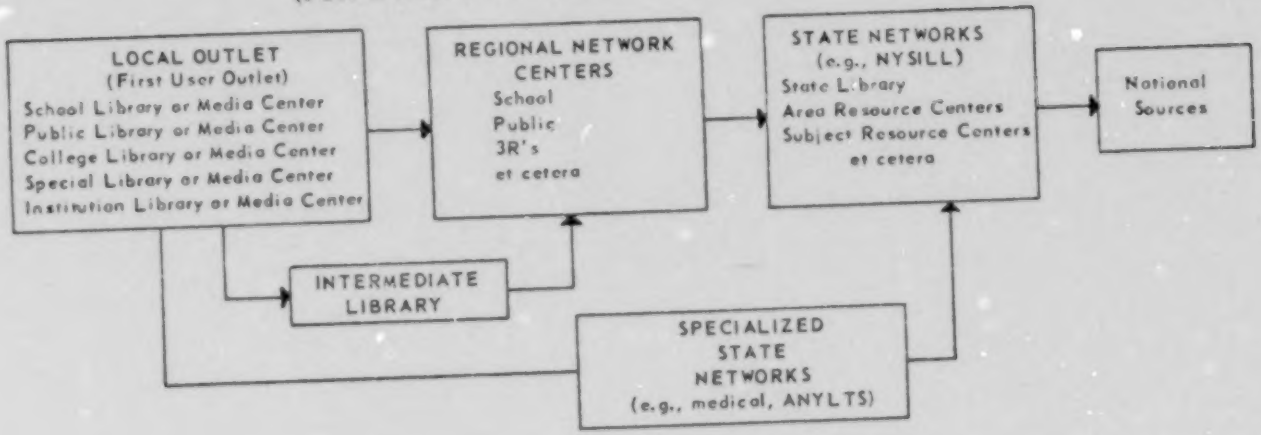
Library Service: A Statement of Policy and Proposed Action by the Regents of the University of the State of New York (Albany, State

Education Department, 1970) was released. This major policy statement affirmed that "statewide library networks constitute the most efficient means to provide quality user service" and that "the central principle for a library program for New York State should be developing a statewide network, exploiting communications technology, creating bibliographic tools and location devices and arranging appropriate interface between library networks of various types".

The report emphasized the importance of the regional and statewide 3R's program and proposed a scheme for the flow of requests:

FIGURE VI

REFERENCE AND INTERLIBRARY LOAN NETWORK (FOR INFORMATION RETRIEVAL AND TRANSFER)



The above chart suggests how requests might flow in a statewide program of reference and interlibrary loan networks serving the information retrieval and transfer function.

Report of the Commissioner of Education's Committee on Library Development. Albany: The University of the State of New York, The State Education Department, 1970, p. 10.

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The report recommended the following legislative formula to finance the 3R's program:

"A. An apportionment to the State Education Department for grants, contracts, and general costs of operating programs and services which are part of the 3R's program; e.g., networks such as NYSILL, delivery and communications systems, bibliographic tools, research collection development, statewide use of specialized collections, and other statewide research library activities.

1. An annual grant of $5 for each professional person residing in the state.
2. An annual grant of $5 each for each full-time student enrolled in chartered institutions of higher education which are also members of a 3R's system.
3. An annual grant of $2.50 for each part-time student enrolled in chartered institutions of higher education which are also members of a 3R's system.

B. An apportionment to the nine regional reference and research library resources systems for the operation of programs and services at the regional level; e.g., headquarters staff, regional bibliographic aids, regional delivery and communication systems, and other co-operative services.

1. An annual grant of $1.25 for each professional person residing in the system area.
2. An annual grant of $7.50 for each full-time student enrolled in chartered institutions of higher education which are located within the region and which are also members of the system.

3. An annual grant of $3.75 for each prat-time student enrolled in chartered institutions of higher education which are located within the region and which are also members of the system.
4. No system approved under this program should receive less than $250,000 annually when the formula is fully operable, regardless of other formula provisions."

It was estimated that this formula would cost the State approximately $14 million in 1972/73.

1971 The Regents approved the establishment of an advisory committee on planning for the academic libraries of New York State to develop "guidelines for planning the integration and utilization of academic library resources in the period to 1970". The Committee was charged to address the following question: "Given the varying requirements of the libraries serving the several types of post-secondary institutions, by what means can these libraries, the institutions they serve, other kinds of libraries (e.g. public, technical, industrial) and the State Education Department work toward optimum service to post-secondary education in the 1970's and 1980?"

The Committee's 22 members were administrators, professors and librarians from 2-year, 4-year, and graduate institutions.

*****

NYSILL services were curtailed because of budget cuts. Restrictions were placed on eligible requests and referrals were authorized to only one resource library. Volume of use continued to rise.

1973 The Regents of the University of the State of New York, in a position paper on Culture and Education (Albany, State Education Department, January, 1973) issued the following policy statement:

"Legislation intended to update and increase the formula support for public libraries and other library networks to which they contribute is proposed by the Regents.

"The time has come, most appropriately in a decade of bicentennial celebration, for all branches of government, strongly supported by business and industry, to shoulder a greater portion of the financial burden for library services.

"The legislative formula for funding public library systems and the appropriations for Reference and Research Resource (3R's) networks and the support of libraries in rehabilitative institutions (prisons, mental hospitals, and institutions for other socially disadvantaged and isolated groups) remain the same as in 1966 in spite of increasing demand for services, inflation of costs, and the recognition of the institutional and data base role of libraries. We urge extension and modernization of this formula funding, first developed with Governor Rockefeller's support in 1965. The concept of formula funding for each of the interdependent library networks reflects the diversity of the State and yet provides a fiscal base for sound program planning.

*****

"NYSILL began 2 pilot projects:

1) To refer unfilled requests to the Center for Research Libraries in Chicago, and 2) to interface with the Regional Medical Library Network.

*****

"Report of the Advisory Committee on Planning for the Academic Libraries of New York State (Albany, University of the State of New York,

The State Education Department, 1973) was transmitted to the Commissioner of Education. (See 1971)

"Among 11 major recommendations made to the State Education Department were 1) that the 3R's program be "enhanced at both the regional and state-wide levels, with 'appropriate compensation' for the resource libraries, 2) that funds be allocated for the establishment of a research capability within the State Department of Education to study costs and procedures for providing library service beyond an institution's own clientele, the cost/benefits of alternative delivery systems, and the feasibility of utilizing CATV, from library to library and library to user."

The report further recommended that "the Education Department continue its leadership role in the design, development and establishment of computerized bibliographic data centers", that "cooperative collection development among academic institutions be encouraged" (although the Committee acknowledged that cooperative acquisition without coordinated curricula was unlikely) and that the "Education Department mount a continuing education effort for librarians to assure their competence to operate the advanced service programs recommended".

*****

A Long Range Plan for Library Service to the People of New York State Utilizing Local, State and Federal Resources: July 1, 1973-June 30, 1978 was filed by the State Library with the U.S. Office of Education in compliance with the regulations for LSCA.

The plan identified as one of its major objectives to further the 3R's program on state and regional levels and to foster closer

cooperation between the 3R's councils and public library systems. Specific goals were 1) legislation to provide a statutory state aid formula to support the program, and 2) to strengthen the regional 3R's so that all have access to delivery services, bibliographic clearing centers, union lists of serials and consultant services.

Plans to improve NYSILL included strengthening the state library book and serials collections, and the further extension of regional NYSILL systems in areas with sufficient resource.

Among the proposals currently before the legislature the plan listed:

1) An enlarged communication system between the state library, the public library and 3R's systems and the NYSILL resource libraries.
2) A statewide delivery truck system to speed turn-around time.
3) Research and evaluation studies regarding the efficiency of NYSILL, fair compensation rates, user satisfaction, etc.
4) State aid for research collections.
5) Funds to complete the New York State Union List of Serials.
6) A Bibliographic record of New York State newspapers.
7) Consultative aid to develop a coordinated program of automation for reseach and academic libraries.
8) An automated cataloging and bibliographic data center.

What insights does New York State's extensive experience and evaluation offer to intertype library networks?

1) The principle of building on strength both at the state and regional level seems uncontroversial. This may mean that the first step in less highly advanced States may be strengthening of the state library and selected resource libraries. It could indicate that any national plan needs to build in the flexibility of continued federal grants to state and local libraries.

2) At least in states of comparable geographic size and resource richness, New York seems to have demonstrated that the regional approach to interlibrary loan service is sound, despite the fact that communications technology increasingly overcomes distance.

3) The many New York studies have identified the cost of sharing resources and the componants which need to be considered in reaching realistic cost figures in other state, multi-state and national networks. New York has established the principle that resource libraries both private and publicly supported need to be reimbursed if the system is to survive.

4) Like every state, New York is spending frightening sums of money to develop and maintain location tools on a state and regional and local system level. It may be that replicating OCLC or a similar system would be significantly less expensive in the not-so long run. An inventory of all expenditures within the state for all location tools (union catalgos, union lists of serials etc.) would provide a necessary base for evaluation.

5) In spite of its sophistication in evaluation and cost analysis, New York has not succeeded yet in developing social indicators to

measure the impact of its statewide library network upon the users.

6) The weakest link in the New York chain of intertype library cooperation is the school library. It may be that since the school media center usually has limited resources designed to serve specific student needs, that truly reciprocal arrangements will never happen.

7) New York has demonstrated that when the state is willing and able to shoulder its share of library support, appreciable gains can be made. New York may be saying to the rest of the nation, that local communities alone will never be able to support quality library service and that state aid now and in the future must be more than supplemental.

INTERTYPE LIBRARY COOPERATION IN ILLINOIS

Like New York and California, Illinois is a large, populous industrialized state with magnificent library resources. Among Illinois' 144 academic libraries are some of the major research libraries of the nation, such as the University of Illinois, University of Chicago, Northwestern, John Crerar, Newberry Libraries. Among its 529 public libraries is one of the largest in the world, the Chicago Public. Among its 1,000 school districts are outstanding school media centers such as the Oak Park System chosen by the Knapp project as exemplary. The Illinois Chapter of the Special Library Association lists approximately 500 members, along with New York, Washington, D.C. and Southern California, one of the largest chapters in the nation.

However, unlike New York, and to a lesser degree California, Illinois entered the 60's lacking a strong tradition of cooperative activity between libraries of the same or of different types. As late as 1968, Donald Wright discovered in a survey of 500 Illinois libraries of all types[1] that the majority could report no current cooperative activity and none attempted within the last 10 years. Public library systems, usually the backbone of statewide, intertype library networks did not begin in Illinois until late 1965 although, with the incentives of significant state aid (over $10 million in 1974) and strong leadership from the state library they developed rapidly, now blanket the state and include 516 local public libraries.

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[1] Wright, Donald E. "Cooperation Between Types of Libraries in Illinois Today" in Cooperation Between Types of Libraries: The Beginnings of A State Plan of Library Services in Illinois ed. by Cora Thomassen. Urbana, University of Illinois, 1969, p. 36-46.

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The following chronology manifests a decade of intense cooperative activity in Illinois, sparked probably by 5 factors: 1) the Illinois Library Systems Act of 1965 which created in its initial version not only a network of regional public library systems but also a third level reference and research network designed to supplement the resources of all types of libraries, 2) LSCA Title III which enabled important research, development, demonstration and continuing education activities without which the statewide network could not have grown so phenomenally or so wisely; 3) a state library, state library association and a library school based Research Institute working cooperatively to offer strong leadership; 4) local initiative and creativity especially in the Chicago and Peoria areas which produced data upon which to base statewide planning and which demonstrated the feasibility of intertype library cooperative activity and 5) an expanding technology such as MARC which facilitated, indeed demanded cooperative effort.

The Illinois story, selective because a comprehensive inventory of library events during the last decade would be too long for this paper, traces an amazing success story.

INTERTYPE LIBRARY COOPERATION IN ILLINOIS
A SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY

1963. A Plan for Public Library Development in Illinois by Robert H. Rohlf (Illinois Library Committee, 1963) was released. The plan, based upon a year of intensive study, recommended

1) A State aid payment of an equalization nature to all qualifying local libraries.
2) Creation and financing of cooperative library systems throughout the entire State.
3) Financing of four reference centers to serve as library material resource centers to the entire State.
4) Creation by the State Library of a union catalog and union list of serials held by selected Illinois libraries.

These recommendations became the basis for the Illinois Library Systems Act, Passed in 1965.

August, 1965. An act providing a network of public library systems and known as the Illinois Library System Act was approved by the Illinois General Assembly. The law specified that rules and regulations governing this act should be designed to meet the following standards and objectives:

(a) Provide library service for every citizen in the state by extending library facilities to areas not now served.
(b) Provide library materials for student needs at every educational level.
(c) Provide adequate library materials to satisfy the reference and research needs of the people of the state.

(d) Provide an adequate staff of professionally trained librarians for the state.

(e) Provide an adequate stock of books and other materials sufficient in size and varied in kind and subject matter to satisfy the library needs of the people of this state.

(f) Provide adequate library outlets and facilities convenient in time and place to serve the people of this state.

(g) Encourage existing and new libraries to develop library systems serving a sufficiently large population to support adequate library service at reasonalbe cost.

(h) Foster the economic and efficient utilization of public funds.

(i) Promote the full utilization of local pride, responsibility, initiative, and support of library service and at the same time employ state aid as a supplement to local support.

The Systems are governed by boards elected from trustees of local public library members.

Capstone of the Illinois network are 4 Research and Reference (R&R) Centers located in the libraries of University of Illinois at Urbana, Southern Illinois University at Carbondale, Chicago Public Library and the Illinois State Library.

A formula based on area and per capita provides grants to the R&R Centers and to the regional public library systems. The formula amounted to over $10 million in February, 1974.

By 1974, 17 cooperative and 1 consolidated (Chicago Public Library) systems serve the entire state and include 96% of all public libraries.

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FIGURE VII

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Stenstrom, Ralph H. The Emergence and Development of Public Library Systems in Illinois. Springfield, Illinois State Library, 1968.

The State Library Act was amended to give the State Library authority to:

"1) Promote and develop cooperative library networks operating regionally or statewide for providing effective coordination of the library resources of public, academic, school, and special libraries, and to promote and develop information centers for improved supplemental library services for special library clientele served by each type of library or center.

2) Be a supplementary source through the state-funded library systems for reading materials unavailable in the local libraries.

3) Function as a Research and Reference Center pursuant to The Illinois Library System Act.

4) Contract with any other library or library agency."

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1968. The Illinois State Library contracted with the Library Research Center of the University of Illinois to provide the planning base for Illinois' program for interlibrary cooperation under LSCA, Title III.

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The State Library, under LSCA III, undertook a study of library resources in 4 types of libraries in Decatur to identify duplication and monitor interlibrary use for a pilot period.

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Donald Wright, Librarian, Evanston Public Library surveyed 500 libraries of all types to identify the extent and kind of cooperative

activity in Illinois.[1] Most of the limited cooperative activity he identified was between libraries of the same type, most frequently among academic libraries. This included interlibrary loan arrangements, union lists of serials, delivery systems between campuses, cooperative purchasing and teletype communication. Intertype library cooperation was minimal.

Wright saw major barriers to intertype cooperation as lack of concern by librarians, and too many, fragmented advisory groups working with State Library planners.

As factors positive toward developing a comprehensive library plan for Illinois, Wright cited: 1) 3 accredited library schools, 2) fairly substantial professional membership in library associations, 3) an active special library group and a fairly complete series of local or regional library groups, 4) developing public library systems which could provide a key to coordination and encouragement, 5) excellent library resources among university, special, school and public libraries, 6) a group of concerned librarians, 7) a library climate able to accomplish legislation and aid for public libraries in a remarkably short time.

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A Conference on cooperation between types of libraries was held at Allerton Park[2] to which representatives from all types and sizes of Illinois libraries were invited. Objectives were "to create an environment for interaction among librarians, to stimulate greater local

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[1] Wright, Donald. Ibid.

[2] Thomassen, Cora E. ed. Cooperation Between Types of Libraries: The Beginnings of a State Plan for Library Services in Illinois. Urbana, University of Illinois Graduate School of Library Science, 1969.

cooperative efforts and to plan the beginnings of a state plan for library service in Illinois".

1969. The Special Libraries Association, Illinois Chapter, sponsored in conjunction with the Illinois State Library an institute on "What Illinois Special Librarians Need to Know About Interlibrary Cooperation". The purpose of the institute was to provide information and basic education to special librarians in the State of Illinois in the principles of interlibrary cooperation and their relation to a statewide plan for cooperation services.[1]

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Phase I of a study of the feasibility of a bibliographic bank for resources sharing among library systems in the Chicago area was conducted by the Illinois Institute of Technology Research Institute. This study investigated how a bibliographic bank might best be established to serve the needs of individual libraries, library systems, and the State Library. Consideration was also given to the possibility of relating the proposed bank to a regional or statewide processing facility. The project was one step toward the possible development of a statewide bibliographic bank of resources with implication for the expansion of centralized processing services and information and data management control.

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Illinois Board of Higher Education in its Master Plan Phase III called for the establishment of an intertype library network to serve

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[1]Booth, Barry E. Letter to Genevieve Casey on Illinois Interlibrary Cooperation under LSCA I and III. July 23, 1970.

academic libraries. The Plan recommended an "in depth analysis of Illinois library resources and a publication for library users of a guide to libraries and library resources in Illinois describing special and notable collections, regulation for use, photocopying facilities and interlibrary loan practices".

1970. The Illinois State Library contracted with the Library Research Center of the University of Illinois to conduct an "Illinois School Library Media Survey"[1] - a study of the current status of school library media programs in the elementary, secondary, and non-public schools in Illinois in terms of; (a) their personnel, (b) their bibliographic and audiovisual content and organization, (c) their physical facilities and equipment, (d) their budgetary support and prospects for future support, and (e) their access to expert advice and counsel from district, county, and state agencies, as well as from other types of libraries. The survey was aimed at a long-range, multi-phased plan for the statewide improvement of school library media programs in order to meet the future needs of students in Illinois.

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Under the auspices of the Higher Education Coordinating Council of Greater St. Louis, academic librarians in Illinois and Missouri organized committees representative of all types of libraries to discuss intertype cooperative projects.

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1971. The Illinois Regional Library Council (IRLC) held organizational meetings attended by Chicago area librarians representing

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[1]Booth, Barry. Ibid.

university, college, junior college, special, and school libraries and public library systems. The purpose of the proposed agency was to improve library and information services in the Chicago Metropolitan area by promoting and facilitating utilization of existing resources and by developing additional resources. Potential members were the approximately 885 libraries, public and private, of all types, in the 6 county Chicago Metropolitan area. The Council was to be governed by a 12 member board, 4 of whom were to be non-librarians and 3 ex-officio (representing Chicago Public Library and the libraries of the universities of Chicago and Northwestern). Initial financing was to be by annual dues of $50 assessed to each institution/member.

1972. "Meeting the Challenge: Illinois State Library's Long-range Program for library development in Illinois 1972-1977" was formulated in compliance with regulations for LSCA.[1]

"The promotion and development of cooperative library networks operating regionally or statewide to provide effective coordination of library resources of public, academic, school, and special libraries" was identified as a goal of the Illinois State Library for the next 5 years.

To meet this major objective, the plan proposed to:

1. Form organizations similar to the Illinois Library Regional Council.
2. Develop joint programs between types of libraries and build cooperative relationships based on programs serving the clientele of two or more types of libraries.
3. Plan a Conference on Total Access to intellectual Resources.

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[1]"Meeting the Challenge: Illinois State Library's long-range program for library development." Illinois Libraries. Vol. 54, No. 9, November, 1972. p. 735-774.

4. Expand the already existing network to include libraries other than the present public libraries and library systems.
5. Develop educational programs on the opportunities and techniques of networking.
6. Develop research into such areas as means of communication between users and resources, means of rapid delivery of materials and information, definition of the needs of users of all types of libraries and level of service required, and other areas as needed.
7. Identify special subject strengths.
8. Develop resource and research collections which serve as regional centers.
9. Provide an automated data base of the holdings of the Illinois State Library and other collections in MARC tape form.
10. Develop the State Library as a Research and Reference Center.

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The Illinois Regional Library Council (IRLC) was incorporated as a non-profit Illinois Corporation. At its first annual meeting, members identified its priorities as: 1) interlibrary use, 2) reference and referral service, 3) delivery/transportation service, 4) education for cooperation, 5) coordinated acquisitions, 6) technical processing, 7) school library cooperation, 8) automated library services.

In its first months of operation IRLC 1) hired staff, 2) established office, accounting, reporting routines in space donated by a public library system, 3) launched a membership recruitment drive and increased membership from 56 to 145 libraries, 4) began a monthly newsletter, "Intertype Cooperative Library News", 5) issued a member-

ship directory and descriptive brochure.

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A Study on Costs and Effectiveness of Interlibrary Loan and Reference Activities of Resource Libraries in Illinois was undertaken by Westat, Inc. for the Illinois State Library. (Springfield, Illinois State Library, 1972.)

The primary purpose of this study was to provide planning data on the Research and Reference Program. Data were collected from the four existing Research and Reference Centers on costs of interlibrary loans, characteristics of interlibrary loan requests received, and type and cost of reference activities. Similar data on costs of interlibrary loans and costs and types of reference activities were collected from five other major libraries in the State of Illinois. The libraries surveyed were the 4 R&R Centers (Illinois State Library, Chicago Public, University of Illinois Library at Urbana and Southern Illinois University Libraries); as well as the Center for Research Libraries, Northwestern University Library, John Crerar, Newberry Library and the University of Chicago Library).

Major findings of the study included:

1. The estimated average lending cost per request for the Research and Reference Centers, based on direct costs, was: $2.59 for a filled loan request and $.73 for an unfilled loan request.
2. About 34% of all loan requests received by the R&R Centers during the study period were filled.

3. Of the loan requests not filled by the R&R Centers, 72% of the requests were for materials not owned by the centers.
4. Over 90% of all requests received by the R&R Centers were for English language monographs.
5. About 84% of all filled loan requests by R&R Centers were processed and sent within five days after receipt.
6. The estimated average cost of answering reference questions by the R&R Centers, based on direct costs, was $.49 for bibliographic citations, $.32 for simple fact questions, $1.04 for multiple fact questions and $2.77 for complex fact questions.

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The State Library proposed a new funding formula for reimbursing the 4 legally designated resource libraries for interlibrary loans. Drawing on 6 years of Illinois network experience, and New York's more extensive experience, the state library proposed a basic grant of $40,000 to each of the Centers to support the continuing growth and enrichment of the resources available to Illinois citizens, a fixed fee of $1.00 for each bibliographic search ($1.25 for the University of Illinois in recognition of its larger card catalog) and a fee of $2.00 for each request filled to reimburse for work involved in retrieving the books from the shelves, charging it out, mailing costs, and discharging and reshelving the material when returned.

1973. Illinois Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction released Goals for 1972-1977, a document which placed high priority on

"professional interaction between Media Specialists in school, public, and academic libraries in all levels".[1]

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Illinois' 144 academic libraries became eligible to use the statewide interlibrary loan network under the following conditions:

1) All academic libraries with less than 200,000 volumes entered the network through public library systems. The 15 larger academic libraries channeled requests directly to the 4 R&R Centers.
2) The State reimbursed the 4 R&R Centers for interlibrary loan to undergraduate students, otherwise disenfranchised under the national interlibrary loan code.
3) Academic libraries were asked to agree not to reduce library budgets below 1971/72 or 1972/73 level, or an average of the 2 years, whichever was lowest. 100 Academic libraries had signed Memorandum of Agreement as of March, 1974.

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IRLC received a one year grant of $49,047 from LSCA Title III funds to perform the following initial activities:

A. 1. Development of a five-year plan of Service which should include the a) devising of methods for maximum utilization of resources; b) adoption of more liberal interlibrary loan services; c) delivery services; d) reference services; and e) reciprocal privileges.

2. Determination of the best means for transfer of information.

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[1] "Meeting the Challenge: Long-range program for library development in Illinois 1973-1978." Illinois Libraries. Vol. 55, No. 9, November, 1973, p. 602.

3. Devising a method of obtaining a much closer knowledge and description of the many specialized collections that exist.
4. Identification of subject strengths of various collections.
5. Development of a coordinated acquisitions policy to build on existing strengths and avoid extensive duplication.
6. Evolving a collection development policy aimed toward filling existing gaps in area resources.
7. Coordinating the designing of compatible automated systems.
8. Any other means of providing better services and improved access to the wealth of resources in the Chicago metropolitan area.

B. Development of a method of implementing the proposed Plan of Service.

C. Preparation of a proposal for possible Federal funding from the Illinois State Library for the second year of the project.

D. Development of ideas on other possible sources and methods of funding.

E. Preparation of proposals for methods of reimbursement to the heavily used institutions.

F. The submitting of periodic progress reports to the State Library for evaluation.

Although the IRLC was unable to complete the five year plan (groundwork was begun) nor develop a way of implementing and financing future programs, it did report the following accomplishments in its first year of operation:[1]

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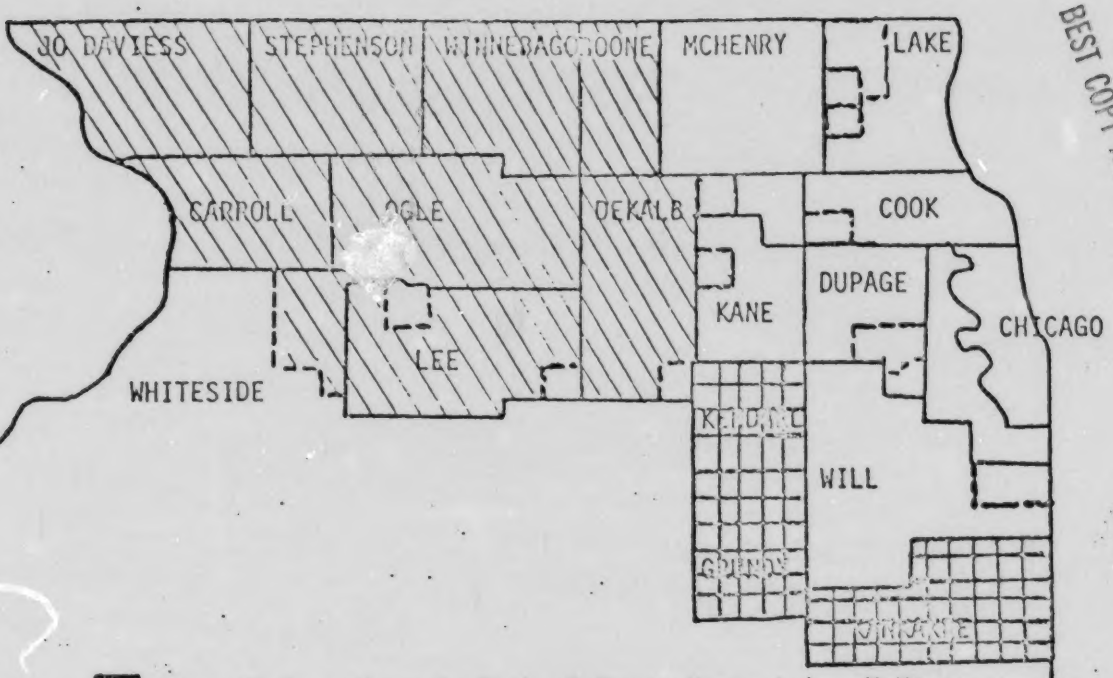
[1] Information taken from Multitype Library Cooperative News, a publication of Illinois Regional Library Council. Vol. 1 and 2.

FIGURE VIII



Council Area Served: Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties

Bur Oak Library System: Counties outside the Council Area: Kendall, Grundy, Kankakee

Northern Illinois Library System: Counties outside Council Area: Boone, Winnebago, DeKalb, Stephenson, Jo Daviess, Carroll, and portions of Lee and Whiteside

Illinois Regional Library Council Service Area
(Shaded Areas indicate projected affiliations with 2 additional Public Library Systems.)

Map taken from Continuing Development of the Illinois Regional Council, a Proposal submitted to the Illinois State Library for Project Years, July 1, 1973-June 30, 1975. (Unpublished)

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Infopass Program

A method of improving access to the metropolitan area's library resources was put into operation for an experimental period of one year, beginning January 10, 1973. This method is a program of reciprocal access among Council member libraries. An Information Passport, or Infopass, may be issued by a Council member librarian to any client whose information requirements can not be satisfied at his "resident" library, but can be satisfied by referral to another Council member library. Location of information resources and conditions of access to them are designated by the holding libraries in the Infopass Directory, made available to each participant at the outset of the program. The Infopass Program involves physical access to Chicago area libraries and is intended to supplement other interlibrary use practices, including reciprocal borrowing, interlibrary loan and paid membership for library services.

Before making referrals, Council member librarians are encouraged to be certain they exhaust their own library's or library system's resources and to base referrals on location information in the Infopass Directory. When referral transactions are completed, the source or holding libraries send the Infopass card to the Council headquarters. The Infopasses can then be used to compile statistics on extent to which the program is being used, on use patterns which emerge, and on misreferrals which should be corrected.

Referral Service

Since certain information regarding manuscript collections, holdings added by members, holdings of new members and names of information specialists could not be included in the Infopass Directory, re-

ferring librarians can use the Council Referral Service to obtain this information. The Referral Service, operated by the headquarters staff has received an average of 10 requests each month since the Infopass program began.

Resources Directory

While the Council was to "devise a method of obtaining a much closer knowledge and description of the many specialized collections that exist" and "identify strengths of various collections", it did go beyond this to gathering information on member libraries' subject strengths and special collections and describing this information in the basic tool of the Infopass Program. The 1972/73 Infopass Directory contains collection descriptions which admittedly are adequate neither qualitatively nor quantitatively but are a first step in the complex process of identifying and describing precisely the library resources of the area.

Serials Information System

Also in keeping with the charge to obtain a much closer knowledge of the area's resources, the Council submitted a grant proposal to the State Board of Higher Education to develop a serials information system which would document the holdings and location of this frequently-used type of library material. The Council was awarded a grant of $14,000.00, or about one-third of the funds requested for the project. It was thus necessary to amend the proposal and limit the system to inclusion of the serials holdings of the area libraries which are members of the Illinois Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. This amendment was acceptable on the basis that it would be a data gathering phase for a larger, developing statewide system and become a subset of that system. With the $14,000 budget the resulting products will be

printed union list of the holdings of over 100 special libraries and a card file which can be kept up-to-date manually. The hoped-for alternative to this manual system is an on-line one, which will be possible only if the Council is successful in obtaining additional funds from private sources. If an on-line system can be developed, a printed list will still be prepared, if local demand and advance subscriptions warrant. The on-line system will be capable of generating current bibliographic and location information, as well as lists of holdings of individual libraries and subject bibliographies. The contract with BHE calls for completion of the manual system by June 1974.

Delivery Service

In response to members' requests, the Council staff investigated a means of extending the Midwest Regional Medical Library's delivery truck service, which delivers library materials between John Crerar Library and its members, to meet with the truck services of the Suburban, the North Suburban and the DuPage Library Systems and serve all Council members on a regular basis. Costs estimates have been made and details of a pilot program were determined.

Education for Cooperation

To promote better understanding among the types of libraries which belong to the Council, the staff held numerous small group sessions throughout the Council area as well as two workshops which provided members opportunities to discuss mutual interests and problems. This type of interaction between all types of librarians was necessary before planning could take place for more substantial educational workshops and conferences needed for sophisticated activities and programs.

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17 hearings were held throughout the State to give library users opportunity to speak about their library needs and their ideas about directions libraries should be taking. Among the 9 major recommendations proposed at the hearings was "cooperation between all kinds of libraries for the purpose of sharing resources, avoiding unnecessary duplication, providing access to all of the existing resources both book and non-pring".[1] Cooperation with School Libraries was most discussed.

*****

IRLC requested a 2 year grant (1973-1975) from the Illinois State Library of $117,776 under LSCA III for continuing development. Objectives set by the Council for the next two years were:

1) to act as a planning and coordinating agency in providing expanded library service within the Council area,
2) to obtain permanent financial support which will allow for design and implementation of programs and services not provided by other systems,
3) to complete preparation of the five-year Plan of Service,
4) to complete the Serials Information System during the first year and continue testing the up-dating mechanism during the second year,
5) to devise an equitable membership privilege and fee structure,
6) to obtain fullest participation by the maximum number of Chicago metropolitan area libraries in Council membership and in programs which fulfill felt needs and contribute to the development of inter-type library cooperation on a statewide basis,

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[1] "Meeting theChallenge." Op. Cit. p. 611.

7) to devise an effective means of describing the area's information resources more precisely. To document these descriptions to permit improved access to the public and more substantial bases for collection building for librarians to insure the broadest possible array of resources in the area for future users,
8) to gather data on use patterns obtained in the Infopass Program. To consider whether it is necessary to propose reimbursement to heavily-used institutions, and
9) to complete the study on needed delivery services and put pilot programs into operation at the earliest time funds are available.

Recognizing that by 1976, the Council might face the end of federal funding, members pledged themselves to explore alternatives, such as:

1) membership fees only, (a committee is expected to propose a substantially revised fee structure at the 1974 Annual Meeting),
2) membership fees plus state support,
3) membership fees plus private foundation support,
4) a combination of 2 and 3, or
5) no funding. Dissolve the corporation and encourage the membership to operate without a paid staff and with volunteers in a manner similar to some professional associations.

The Illinois Regional Library Council, at the end of its first year of full operation, had 144 members, of which 40% were special, 30% academic, 21% public and 5% school libraries. The six public library systems in the Chicago metropolitan area made up the remaining 4%. An additional 51 public libraries were affiliated with the Council through

their library systems. The present total membership increased 119% over last year's membership; however, this represents only 19% of the libraries in the six-county metropolitan area, eligible for membership.

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A Cassette Film Strip presentation on the opportunities and techniques of networking and interlibrary cooperation was developed by Becker and Hayes. This project will be expanded if evaluation proves warranted.

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The State Library entered into a $63,000 contract with the Illinois Valley Public Library System in the greater Peoria area for a 2 year experiment to provide for improved access to library materials available in all libraries within the Illinois Valley Library System area and to promote cooperation between libraries of all types. This intertype system differed from the Chicago area IRLC in that its nucleus was the public library system headquarters, not a newly created, separate agency.

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The State Library announced a modification of the objective, stated in its 1972-1977 long range plan to organize additional regional library Councils based on the IRLC. The 1973 plan was to monitor the accomplishments of both the IRLC and the Peoria area experiment and seek a future pattern of regional reference service which might combine the best features of both pilot projects.

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The Analysis of Illinois State Library Requirements for the Creation of MARC and Related Machine Readable Files by Becker and Hayes was received at State Library. (See 1974)

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An invitational "Conference on the Provision of Intellectual Resources" was sponsored by the Illinois State Library Advisory Committee, to develop a plan for total access to educational resources by all citizens of Illinois. Library leaders probed the implications of community based, life-long education that would coordinate the resources of schools, colleges and universities with non-traditional educational agencies - libraries, museums, theaters, art galleries, dance groups, newspapers and TV, service organizations, unions, business, industry, hospitals, government agencies, etc. Librarians were challenged to take the initiative in bringing together traditional and non-traditional educational agencies with the community to plan new learning opportunities.

Regional meetings were scheduled throughout the State to replicate and continue the discussion.

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Libraries and Information Centers in the Chicago Metropolitan Area was published by the Illinois Regional Library Council. The guide includes descriptions of all libraries in the Chicago areas and information on conditions of access to their collections.

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The State Library announced that the statewide interlibrary loan network was open to special libraries through their local public

library Systems. As of March, 1974, 64 special libraries have signed memoranda of agreement.

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A Study on the most efficient method of delivery of library materials from the Research and Reference Centers to the System headquarters initiating the request, was completed. This study found that the U.S. Mails outside of the Chicago metropolitan area is still the most efficient and economic method of delivering materials to the Systems. Many Systems, in turn, have regular delivery services to their member libraries.

1974. Study of Subject Strengths in Illinois Libraries by Robert Downs (ALA, 1974, 600 p.) was released. According to State Library Director, A. Trezza, "The objective of this study was to provide specific knowledge of the resources and subject strengths in libraries in Illinois".[1] The study will benefit the public library network by showing a lack of comprehensiveness in the existing R&R Centers and providing data for decision making about additional subject R&R Centers. It will benefit academic and special libraries by providing information about collections in Illinois and will further the recommendation of the Board of Higher Education for the closer coordination of collection growth in Illinois academic institutions. Local cooperative groups can use the Downs Study as a basis for coordinating acquisitions and subject specialization in local areas.

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[1]Letter from A. Trezza to Genevieve Casey, March 25, 1974.

The State Library is negotiating a 2 year contract with OCLC for cataloging and processing services for the 4 R&R Centers. The State Library following recommendations of the Becker/Hayes Study on Requirements for the creation of MARC and Related Machine Readable Files, is insisting on first level MARC format for all records that it inputs into OCLC and ability to change any non-MARC formated record so tht it will conform.

The State Library employed a systems analyst to assist in the OCLC and other State Library automation programs. In addition, a few Systems are negotiating for mini-computers for circulation and accounting purposes with the potential for catalog processing if these Systems have access to a computer data base. In the meantime, the mini-computers will give the Systems the opportunity to determine the various uses for computers. The State Library itself has requested a mini-computer for its own use for circulation and technical services.

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An in-depth cost analysis study of the State Library's program to determine what the costs are as they are related to the services produced, is now underway. This study will be used for budgeting purposes as well as long-range planning.

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A proposal by the State Library for a case study of the Chicago Public Library as an R&R Center is now being developed.

What future directions are currently in the Illinois wind? Illinois' overall philosophy is clearly stated by Alphonse

Trezza, Director of the State Library:[1] "The basic philosophy underlying the creation of the Systems is that one intertype library network will exist and that cooperative activities will fit into the single network plan. This means that in a system area, all library services or needs that cannot be fulfilled by the system's program of service will be sent to the next logical resource best suited to fulfill the needs of the user. Our goal is the development of one statewide MULTITYPE library network in Illinois which will serve the residents of Illinois no matter where they live, work, or go to school. This approach has various benefits for Illinois residents:

1) it will give everyone the same quality of service regardless of whose primary clientele they are;
2) it will eliminate the need for additional costly development of structures, institutions, and staff, which in the final analysis duplicate themselves;
3) it will allow each library to maintain its own basic autonomy in internal affairs;
4) it will govern the interactions of all libraries to the most economic benefit of Illinois taxpayers; and
5) it will provide a coordinated method of linking the residents of Illinois to the developing national network to bring the resources of this nation to our doorsteps."

Academic and Special libraries have already been brought into the statewide network, and according to A. Trezza the next goal will be to bring the school libraries into the network by 1975, initially by a

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[1]Trezza, A. Letter to Genevieve Casey, Marych 25, 1974.

program to coordinate audio-visual resources in school media centers and public library systems.

Since the regional network had its beginning in the public library systems authorized under the 1965 law, at present the systems are governed by boards representative only of public libraries. It is anticipated, however, that the law will be changed to allow for broader representation. The Illinois Valley Library System in the Peoria area is piloting an interim solution with 3 additional board members, ex-officio, non-voting, representing school, academic and special libraries.

Capstone of the state network, the Research and Reference Centers, will probably be broadened to include other major libraries. Negoitations are presently on-going with John Crerar Library. The 2 year contract to provide the R&R Centers with cataloging services through OCLC could have far-reaching results in the degree of coordination between the major libraries and their effectiveness as supplements to regional systems.

The massive Downs Study on Subject Strengths in Illinois should prove a valuable location device. The OCLC System also has the potential of precise location. Many regional library systems are producing union catalogs, union lists of serials, etc. The IRLC is grappling with a long range plan for expanding the information in the Downs study on specialized collections, developing a coordinated acquisition policy to build on existing strengths, and evolving a collection development policy aimed at filling existing gaps. Perhaps this plan will provide some clues to individual systems faced with essentially the same problems.

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One problem which must be resolved within the next years is how exactly the multi-county, multi-system Illinois Regional Library Council fits into the State pattern. The Council is a planning and coordinating agency, not a library. Its funding has been minimal-small membership dues plus grants under LSCA III. That there is a need for such agencies seems indicated by their apparently spontaneous formation, not only in Illinois but also in many other States, for example, New York (METRO) and in California (INFO, TIE, BARC, etc.). Whether they can ever be self supporting at a meaningful level remains to be seen. At present, Illinois has no state structure to support IRLC. Whether the overlay it creates on the regional systems and the state network is really duplicative has not really been resolved. It may be that huge metropolitan areas such as Chicago, New York and Los Angeles present problems which cannot fit neatly into a plan for the rest of the state. At present, the State Library's policy is to monitor the development of IRLC along with the more conventional intertype Illinois Valley System in the Peoria region and to defer judgement.

In the evolving state network in Illinois, leaders have already recognized two ingredients essential for success: 1) research (evidenced by many more studies than could be referred to in the chronology and in a close liaison with the Library Research Center at the University of Illinois), and 2) Continuing Education to prepare Illinois librarians with the skills and attitudes necessary for the new world. (The Illinois Manpower Study and many, many conferences and workshops attest to commitment by both the state library and the library associations in Illinois.)

One vital area for research is on the question of how and to what degree alternate network structures benefit the user and what users. Another concern certain to surface more and more in the future is the interface between systems in the state, perhaps, regionally as in IRLC, or in terms of function (Does OCLC hold the promise of a single cataloging center and bibliographic data bank in the state?) or in terms of material (The state library is currently projecting a study on coordinating film resources in public libraries and regional media centers). Even more intricate are questions of interface with other state systems in the medwest region and in the nation. As Alphonse Trezza stated in his comments on the National Commission's Draft Plan for a National Network, "Strong libraries, systems and networks within states--must be capable of interfacing with multi-state regional networks".[1] Conversations are now on-going with librarians of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa on a cooperative bibliographic data center in the upper Midwest.[2]

All of the problems detailed above will require for their solution wise and vigorous leadership and intensive (and expensive) research and experimentation. For the most part they are special to Illinois, but likely to occur in every state and region if they have not already done so. Obviously, it is in the national interest for the federal government to fund research and demonstration on library networks in Illinois and to coordinate this research throughout the nation. It has been demonstrated that Illinois offers to the enterprise leadership at both state and local level, Strength of Library Resource upon which to build and commitment by State government.

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[1]Trezza, Alphonse F. "Comment from the field on the NCLIS draft." Library Journal 99: No. 4, February 15, 1974, p. 455.

[2]Riley, James. "Upper Midwest Regional Library Network." Wisconsin Library Bulletin 69: No. 6, November-December, 1973, p. 360.

INTERTYPE LIBRARY COOPERATION IN CALIFORNIA

California, according to the 1970 census is in population the largest of the states and, in land area, is exceeded only by Alaska and Texas. As in many states, the population and the library resources are unevenly distributed. Five counties among California's 58 have population over 1 million. Alpine County, at the other end of the range, has only 484 people. In 1970, there were over 36 million volumes in California public libraries alone, and massive collections in some of the academic libraries (4 million volumes plus at University of California, Berkely, 3 million plus at University of California, Los Angeles, and almost 4 million at Stanford University).[1]

The major building blocks for regional and State-wide intertype networks are already available in California in rather highly developed type-of-library systems, especially among academic and public libraries, as well as in a tradition of informal cooperation among its 800 plus special libraries.

In its system of publicly supported higher education, community colleges, 4 year colleges and universities, California has a long history of coordination, if not of state control, reflected in academic libraries by cooperative projects and a concern for extending services to the general public.

In 1970, a statewide California Community College Library Cooperative was established to coordinate all [97] community colleges in order to make more resources available to students and to avoid duplication. From the beginning, the cooperative was organized into 12 geographic regions thought to be compatible with public library systems.

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[1] American Library Directory: 1972-1973. N.Y., Bowker, 1972.

The plan of the 4 year State Colleges, as early as 1972[1] was to establish a library network similar to and compatible with the Ohio College Library Center. Services to be offered to other academic libraries, public and private would include: catalog card production, shared cataloging, a central union catalog, a rapid communication system for interlibrary loan, serials control, technical processing, remote catalog access, circulation control, bibliographic information retrieval and book purchasing and accounting systems. At that time, it was estimated that at least 10% of the students borrowing from state college libraries were not local students and that even larger numbers of the general public used the collections in-house.

In 1972, University of California libraries reported[2] extensive outreach to students in other colleges and universities, to business and industry, to research workers and to the general public via public library systems. All campuses permitted adult in-library use without charge and extended borrowing privileges "on payment of a modest fee". UCLA Law School Library estimated that at least 25% of the time of their reference staff was spent on non-U.C. patrons. Several U.C. libraries were already acting as resource libraries for public library based networks. As early as 1960, implementing a master plan for higher education, the card catalogs of U.C. Berkeley and Los Angeles were published and disseminated in book form, mainly to assist other California campuses in locating materials for loan or photocopying. A union catalog of the University of California containing the records of all U.C. campuses acquired from 1962-67, was scheduled for publica-

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[1] Report on the Development of a California Library Network as Requested by Senate Resolution 226 (1971). (April, 1972, Unpublished), p. 28-29.

[2] Ibid. pp. 29-35.

tion in 1972. The major constraint faced by libraries in publicly supported institutions of higher education in extending services beyond their own students and faculty is the need for substantial additional funding.

Stanford University as a private institution, finds itself in a somewhat different situation from the state supported colleges and universities. In the fifties, Stanford established a separate library department through which all library services to business and industry are channelled. The library's intent was to improve services to business and industry without encroaching on services to their own constituency and to collect from these outside users not only direct cost, but also a fair share of stand-by costs of maintaining the research collections.

State aid to public library systems came late in California despite the fact that the state's pioneer development of county-wide public library service laid ground work for the proposal. When the Public Library Systems Act (PLSA) was finally passed in 1963, the reorganization of local libraries into area wide cooperatives moved very quickly, despite the minimal appropriations - never more than $1,200,000 per year, and more often only $800,000. In the ten years which have elapsed, the state is now blanketed with 21 PLSA Systems serving 95% of the population. Immediately on the horizon now is the consolidation of the present systems into 12 larger. more rationally drawn systems.

In addition to giving librarians and trustees invaluable experience in dealing with the complexities of cooperation, the public library systems have developed the machinery to serve as nuclei for regional intertype networks. Most systems have established rapid communication paths between member libraries, system headquarters and the state library as well as a method of

rapid document delivery. Many systems have initiated a variety of union catalogs, directories and other location tools. Many have centralized cataloging and technical processes; a few have produced systemwide book catalogs.

School libraries, both as cooperators with and users of library systems have the poorest record. In 1967, Raynard Swank wrote: "In the great majority of the communities in California, there is still no communication, let alone cooperation, between public and school libraries".[1]

The California State Library was created by the first territorial legislature in 1850, has today approximately one million volumes, and has developed over the years a variety of central services, designed originally for the public libraries of the state, but now important to intertype library networking.

The California Union Catalog begun as the California Union List of Serials in 1909, by 1965, was receiving main entry cards from 47 county libraries, 14 larger municipal libraries, 3 university libraries and from a few special collections and academic libraries outside the state. In 1974, the contributors had increased to 82. In 1973, it was estimated that the union catalog had grown to approximately 2.2 million entries. The union catalog, along with the state library catalog represents a valuable tool in statewide library cooperation even though it is not totally or optimally comprehensive. In 1963, for example, in 30,000 searches for items not in the state library collection, the union catalog located 62%.[2] Between 1965 and 1971, the state library conducted and commissioned several studies on the feasibility of converting both the union catalog and the state library catalog into machine readable form, and cumulating them together into a distri-

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[1]Swank, Raynard. Interlibrary Cooperation Under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act. June, 1967, (unpublished).

[2]Martin. Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California. (Sacramento, California State Library, 1965) p. 56.

butable book catalog. Plans were further encouraged by development of MARC and by a 1967 Governor's Survey on Efficiency and Cost Control, which in its Summary Report and Recommendations directed the state library to "accelerate production of a book catalog of the state library's collection".[1] In 1972 work began on developing and testing software required to convert the state library catalog. In a pilot project, 50,000 records were converted in-house by April, 1973. At that time it was assumed that the 2.2 million titles in the Union Catalog would have to be included after the state library catalog had been converted. Later in 1973, however, a changed funding situation made it seem possible to convert all records at once. Late in 1973 therefore, the state library issued a "Request for Proposal for Date Conversion". Implementation is expected to begin in the 1974/75 fiscal year. Gerald Newton, State Library Chief of Technical Services, in a March, 1974 report, Facts and Speculation on Technical Services, states: "California's machine readable file could become the heart of a regional bibliographical center which networks both regionally and nationally. Whether or not real time access will be provided the members (as with OCLC) is yet to be determined. In any case, the future will see wide-spread use of real time access to large data bases for many functions".[2]

A Union List of Periodicals, also produced at the State Library now has grown to a file of 32,000 titles with 250,000 holdings statements from 200 libraries. This tool has been converted to machine readable form and before May, 1974, the State Library expects the catalog to be available in microfiche form. The plan is to keep this data base current on a daily basis. Next step

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[1]Governor's Survey on Efficiency and Cost Control. Summary Report and Recommendations. Sacramento, 1967. P. 143-4.

[2]Newton, Gerald. Facts and Speculation on Technical Services. (Unpublished Report, March 11, 1974)

will be adding the holdings of approximately 400 special libraries and eventually placing the list on a real time network.[1]

The State Library Processing Center is another central service which could have important implications for a statewide, intertype library network. At present (March, 1974) the Center is processing approximately 70,000 volumes a year at a cost to member libraries of $3.00 per volume for books of easy/medium difficulty, $1.25 for multiple copies and $7.50 for titles requiring original cataloging. Because MARC is now enabling book jobbers to provide more expensive processing for items which do not require original cataloging, the State Library Processing Center is presently engaged in a cost analysis study to determine the future of the Center.

Rapid communication between nodes of a network, and the ability of the state library to serve efficiently as the switching center are central to the success of intertype library programs. Beginning in the 60's with a teletype leased line to 12 stations in the North Bay Cooperative Library System, the state library now provides a statewide TWX service to 19 public library systems. Traffic over the system ammounts to approximately 80,000 author-title requests a year.

Between 1969 and 1973, the State Library experimented with various methods of tele-facsimile transmission. In 1973 the service was discontinued because too few library systems had receiving equipment, the cost (both in telephone and staff time) was too high and the quality of transmission too uneven.

In 1968, under the State Technical Services Act, the State Library initiated the California State Library Service to Industry (CSLSI) to supply

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[1]Newton, Gerald. Ibid.

information on the latest technology and methods to the State's businesses, large and small. A Need's Assessment Study[1] revealed that about 250 businesses in California were large enough to have special libraries of their own, and approximately 344,000 businesses did not have in-house resources. About one-third of California businesses are located outside major metropolitan areas. The earlier Swank report had documented that 84.8% of all special libraries of the state were in three areas, East and South Bay, greater Los Angeles and San Diego. Using the state library collection, as well as resources at UCLA and those located through the union catalog, CSLSI provides materials and information at the request of local public libraries and library systems. Current statistics indicate a monthly work load of 70-100 subject requests, 700-900 author/title requests. In 1971, 13,538 xerox copies were provided. A state library staff specializing in business and technical materials is back-stopped by a librarian employed by the California State Library and stationed at UCLA library. This access office relieves the pressure on the university staff and provides rapid photo copy servibe directly to the requesting library.

In summary, the State Library is already offering central services of bibliographic and reference nature of importance to a statewide network and has made a significant beginning on the necessary communications highways.

All of the cooperative activites and central services summarized above were prologue to a literal explosion of regional intertype library systems during the last five years. Almost half of the public library systems are now acting as nuclei for an intertype system serving most of the libraries in the region. Means commonly used are book and periodical union catalogs,

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[1]Bonn, George. Technical Information for California Business and Industry. Sacramento, The State Library, 1966.

directories of regional resources, rapid communication by telephone, TWX and special delivery, and in-service training of staff. Perhaps the most highly developed of the intertype networks are T.I.E. and C.I.N.

The following chronology will trace the development of intertype library cooperation in California.

INTERTYPE LIBRARY COOPERATION IN CALIFORNIA

A SELECTIVE CHRONOLOGY

1909 County Free Library Law Enacted.

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California Union Catalog begun as a union list of Serials in California libraries.

1915 California Library Association held its annual conference in San Jose with the theme, "Interlibrary Cooperation".

1953 California Library Association adopted "Standards for Public Library Service", requiring interlibrary cooperation.

1955 California Library Association again chose as the theme of its annual conference "Interlibrary Cooperation".

1957 The California Public Library Temporary Commission was authorized by the legislature for the purpose of measuring public library services and resources in relation to the Standards. In its report to the legislature the commission recommended that "public libraries expand and extend their resources through cooperation, contract and the forming of library systems while maintaining their autonomy".[1]

1957 California Legislature authorized first state-wide survey of library needs.

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[1]California Public Library Commission. Reports, California Public Library Commission Pursuant to 1957 Statutes of California, Chapter 2328 (Berkeley, 1959).

1959 First Bill for state grants-in-aid to public library systems was introduced, sponsored by California Library Association (it was defeated).

1960 California's first Governor's Conference on Libraries

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North Bay Cooperative Library System initiated with LSA Funds - California's first substantial interlibrary cooperative.

1961 State aid law reintroduced. Again defeated.

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California's Second Governor's Conference.

1962 A "Master Plan for Public Library Development" adopted by the California Library Association. Principles of this plan were incorporated into the legislation enacted the following year.

1963 The Public Library Systems Act (PLSA) passed, "To aid and encourage the development of free public libraries throughout the state by grants to public library systems for the purpose of: (a) assisting them in establishing, improving and extending library services; (b) encouraging them to establish library systems in areas where such cooperation would facilitate improved library services".

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The Associated Science Libraries of San Diego was formed, made up of 19 college, university, special and public library systems. This system could be considered an early prototype of the subject networks proposed in California's Master Plan for Total Library Service.

It grew out of a study sponsored by the San Diego Public Library.[1] The Network states as its purpose "facilitating interlibrary loan, exchanging information about collections and providing bibliographic assistance, study privileges to visitors and referral services".[2]

1964 16 Planning Grants (including 74 individual local public libraries) were made under PLSA.

1965 Public Library Service Equal to the Challenge of California: A Report to the State Librarian, California Statewide Survey of Public Library Service by Lowell Martin and Roberta Bowler (Sacramento, California State Library, 1965) was published. This proved to be a basic planning document. It underscored the inadequacy of California's public library service and recommended a system of 9 strong, multi-county public libraries, linked together by the state library with reference and research centers at Los Angeles, San Francisco and Sacramento City/County Public Libraries. Although the report focussed on public libraries it recognized that "future library planning must cut across organizational distinctions" and placed responsibility for intertype library coordination on the public library.

1967 Interlibrary Cooperation Under Title III of the Library Services and Construction Act: A Preliminary Study for the California State Library by R. C. Swank (Sacramento, California State Library) was completed.

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[1] A Plan to Use and Improve Community Science Information Resources Through Interlibrary Cooperation. (San Diego Public Library, 1963)

[2] Swank. Op. Cit. p. 42.

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Dr. Swank gathered data about resources in all types of California libraries in the 9 regions defined by the Martin study, and in the 13 areas already being served under the PSLA systems. He documented the inequality of resources among the various regions of the state. He proposed a statewide network made up of two kinds of systems, one geographic, the other subject oriented, and that resource and/or headquarters libraries in both kinds of systems be linked with major research libraries of all types. The state library was designated as the hub or switching center for the entire statewide network. Recognizing the complexities of intertype library planning, Dr. Swank recommended further data gathering and study conferences, demonstrations of at least one regional and one subject network, and immediate discussions with University of California, Berkeley and Los Angeles and with Stanford relative to their roles in the statewide network.

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"A Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California" was adopted by the California Library Association. This revision of the 1962 plan showed some progress toward intertype thinking. It charged the state library with responsibility "for the continued development and revision of an overall state plan for a network of library and information services including all types of libraries".[1]

1968 California Library Association formed a Committee on Cooperation.

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California State Library Service to Industry (CSLSI) was initiated

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[1] "A Master Plan for the Development of Public Library Service in the State of California." California Librarian, April, 1968. P. 110.

under the State Technical Services Act to supply information on the latest technology to the state's businesses. CSLSI used resources at University of California, Los Angeles, and channeled services through local public libraries and public library systems.

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The Southern California Answering Network (SCAN) funded under LSCA I was established to extend the reference and research resources of the Los Angeles Public Library to the millions of residents of Southern California.[1] The network now serves the 61 branches and 10 subject departments of the Los Angeles Public Library and two intertype library systems, the Metropolitan Cooperative Library System, (headquartered in Pasadena with 18 member libraries) and T.I.E. Closed circuit teletype from the 7 regional Los Angeles branches and TWX from the two public library system headquarters join the system to the main Los Angeles Public Library. Subject specialists and the research collections of the Los Angeles Public Library are used to answer all reference questions which cannot be dealt with at the local or headquarters libraries.

Since the Los Angeles Public Library has been designated in the "Master Plan for Total Library Service" as a major resource library for Southern California, the S.C.A.N. experience provides valuable data for the emerging state network.

1969 A week-long seminar on "Library Systems for the 70's was held at Yosemite for librarians, trustees and friends.

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[1]Greenwald, Evelyn. "Southern California Answering Network." News Notes of California Libraries. 65, No. 3:539-542, Summer, 1970.

"A Master Plan for Total Library Services" was adopted by the California Library Association. "The basic concept in this Master Plan --- [was] the provision of a structure through which the individual may be provided unimpaired access to the entire library resources and services of the State. The Master Plan provides a rationale for cooperation and joint effort of all types of libraries in a program designed to guarantee such access."[1] The plan endorsed the Swank proposal for a network of geographic networks (using the existing public library systems as nuclei), and subject networks, joined by the state library to a network of research libraries. Funding for the network was to come from state and federal sources.

1970. The California Community College Library Cooperative was established to coordinate all community college libraries, to make a greater amount of resource material available to students and to avoid duplication. The cooperative of 97 community colleges was organized into 12 geographic regions compatible to the public library systems and encouraged cooperative projects with public library systems.

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Information Center of Southern California Libraries (INFO) was incorporated - a formal, cooperative system of libraries of all types in the Los Angeles area, centered in the Los Angeles Public Library.[2] INFO had been proposed as early as 1968 by Ernest Siegel,

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[1]"Master Plan for Total Library Services." California Librarian, April, 1970. P. 108.

[2]Siegel, Ernest. "INFO - A Step toward Master Plan Implementation." News Notes of California Libraries. 65: No. 3. Summer, 1970, p. 546.

Central Librarian, Los Angeles Public Library. Its general purpose was to provide a structure for the exchange of information on library resources among libraries of every type, and for a referral center/ clearing house to channel requests to thos libraries best equipped to handle them.

Activities of INFO have included:

1) Gathering in a central location, information about the library resources in the region, book catalogs, union lists, serials holding lists, as well as names of people expert in various fields.
2) Information on conditions of access.
3) Developing machinery for facilitating access and screening requests.
4) Disseminating information about resources and access conditions through publications.

INFO assesses its members dues on a sliding scale ranging from $100 a year for small libraries to $1,000 for libraries with budgets of over $50,000. INFO now functions as a third level resource for SCAN and TIE, and, in the opinion of its founder, supplements, rather than duplicates these systems.

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TIE (Total Information Exchange), under a grant from LSCA Title III, was established[1] to strengthen the bonds of cooperation and communication among all types of libraries in the 3 county area of San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara and Ventura then served by the Black Gold Cooperative System plus contiguous areas of Los Angeles and Kern Counties. By 1973 membership had grown from the original 35 members to 87 libraries including in addition to 3 public library systems,

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[1] News Notes of California Libraries. 65, No. 4, Fall, 1970. p. 561.

university, college and school libraries and special libraries in industry, hospitals and institutions.

TIE was an outgrowth of the Black Gold Cooperative Library System established in 1964, as an association of 7 public libraries serving 491,000 people in Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties. Early Black Gold services including a centrally produced book catalog, a union list of periodicals and a film circuit, proved to be preparation for the intertype network.

Primary services of TIE are interlibrary loan with direct delivery and photocopying. Requests originating in any local library are forwarded to one of the public library system headquarters, and from there to the TIE information center in Santa Barbara. TIE uses as its resource libraries the California State Library, SCAN (essentially the Los Angeles Public Library) and especially the University of California at Santa Barbara where TIE staff do most of their own searching and photocopying. A directory of library resources in the area and the Black Gold book catalogs serve as location keys.

Major costs are for personnel (TIE now employs two reference librarians and one clerical assistant) and for communication (telephone and TWX). In addition to a modest LSCA Title III grant, TIE is heavily subsidized by the Black Gold Public Library System, depends upon the resources of the University of California, Santa Barbara, and recently has adopted a voluntary member library dues scale.

According to its realistic coordinator, Nadine Greenup, TIE does not save its member libraries money, but rather expands and speeds up service. She believes that the keys to success in an intertype library network lie in willingness on the part of all member libraries

to take as well as give, in total involvement of total staff of member libraries, in support of the network at the top, policy echelon, in flexibility, in rapid communication, in effective switching and in a balanced situation which asks no library to bear more than its share of the total load. An LSCA Report of the California State Library to the U. S. Office of Education also comments on T.I.E.'s "excellent information and public relations program".[1]

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C.A.L. (The Central Association of Libraries) - a cooperative made up of all libraries in 5 counties served by the 49/99 Public Library System with headquarters in Stockton, was formed, modeled on TIE. The initial plan of service included interlibrary loan, implemented by the development of a descriptive directory of member libraries' resources and special collections, exchange of acquisition and book selection lists, telecommunications and the use of the 49/99 Public Library System delivery service. In addition, the cooperative planned to study the feasibility of central processing and group purchasing, to coordinate periodical coverage, and to sponsor institutes and workshops for the training of personnel.

Much of the early activity of this network focussed on creating a union list of periodicals felt to be a prerequisite for cooperative acquisition projects.

One section of the network, composed of school and public librarians working with children and young people meet to review books and for in-service training.

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[1]LSCA Annual Program, State of California. Fiscal Year 1973 (unpublished).

C.A.L. is governed by a council made up of the directors of all member libraries and a Board of Directors with representatives from each type of library in the system: community college, institutional, special, private colleges and schools, public 4 year colleges, public and school libraries. The Chairman of the Executive Committee of 49/99 Public Library System is the legal agent to accept and disburse funds, with the City of Stockton acting as fiscal agent. In 1974, the System received a grant of $10,000 under LSCA Title III.

1971 The California Library Network: A Master Plan was adopted by the California Library Association.[1] This edition of the Master Plan developed in more depth the 1970 Master Plan. Interface between geographic and subject systems were clarified and charted. The plan proposed a wide range of possible cooperative services, some mandatory, others optional for each System. These fall into 5 broad categories: 1) communications, 2) interlibrary use, 3) bibliographical control, 4) resource building, and 5) technical services. The plan was flexible, but established models for ordinary traffic flow within Systems of either type, and within the total State network

For funding, The Master Plan assumed a "full partnership of local, state and federal funds, with state and federal support for the system and network centers and the resource and research libraries who extend service beyond their normal service areas or commitments".

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SR 226 "Relative to Development of a California Library Network" was adopted by the California legislature. It directed the Superintendent

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[1] "The California Library Network: A Master Plan." California Library Association Newsletter. Vol. XIII, No. 12. December, 1971.

of Public Instruction, the Chancellor of the California Community Colleges, the Chancellor of the California State Colleges, the President of University of California and the State Librarian to "study the feasibility of coordinating the development of all publicly supported libraries of the state, relating all publicly supported libraries to the cooperative public library systems and providing funds to the public library systems of the state on a basis--consistent with their actual costs and their permanent nature".

1972 The California State Library released its Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems Approved Under the Public Library System Act (Sacramento, 1972).

This plan called for the consolidation of the over 20 public library systems in the state into 12 larger geographic systems and identified the resource libraries within each system.

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"Report on The Development of a California Library Network" (as requested by SR 226) was released.

The report concluded that "the general concept of a California library network is sound and its implementation is feasible, provided that system and statewide activities and services are funded by the state and that appropriate policies and procedures are formulated for internal system operation". It recommended legislation to supplement the PLSA through grants to inter-type-of-library cooperative systems, including grants for the support of statewide services for a number of major research libraries and for the support of regional system centers and system wide research libraries.

FIGURE IX

GEOGRAPHIC PLAN FOR CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

APPROVED UNDER THE PUBLIC LIBRARY SERVICES ACT

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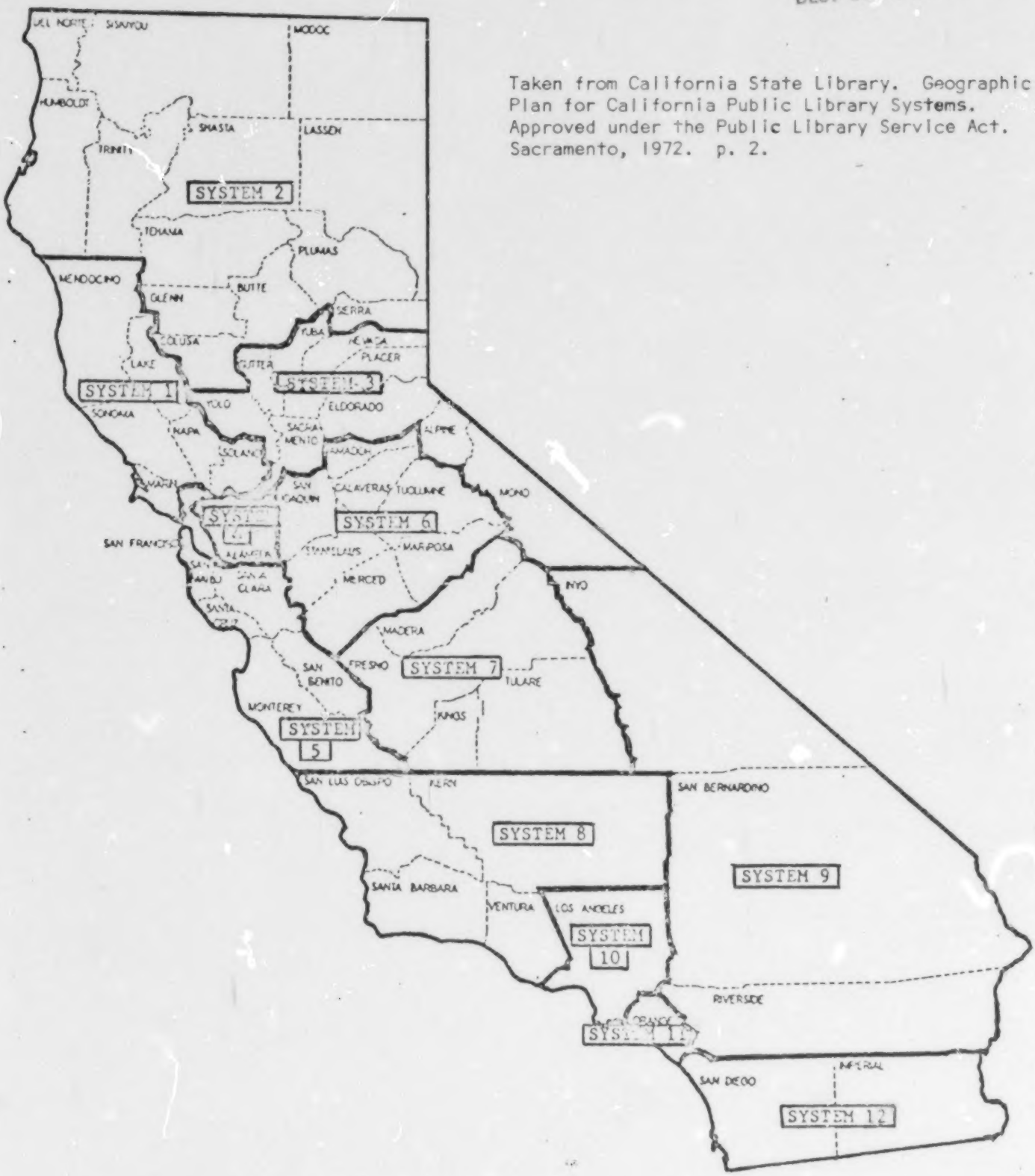

Taken from California State Library. Geographic Plan for California Public Library Systems. Approved under the Public Library Service Act. Sacramento, 1972. p. 2.

The report defined the role of school, college and university libraries in the (public library based) California library network as 1) participants in the quid-pro-quo sharing of resources and services, 2) system wide resource libraries, and 3) statewide network research libraries that provide back-up resources and services for all library systems of the State. The report recommended that all requests be satisfied at the lowest practicable level in the network before being referred to the state library and, as necessary, to other network research libraries. It affirms that growth of the statewide network should be "voluntary" and "evoluntionary", with state support, and state library leadership.

The total annual cost to the state of the proposed statewide network (including support of the 12 public library systems) was estimated at approximately $17 million.

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CIN (Cooperative Information Network for Santa Clara County) was established after a year of careful planning by 80 library administrators. CIN's purpose was to facilitate communication among all types of libraries in Santa Clara County in order to expand and improve information services to all citizens. The system now includes 92 of the 95 libraries in the region including two public library systems, Camino Real and Santa Clara Valley, the libraries of Stanford University, University of California at Santa Clara, San Jose State College, as well as several school districts, community colleges and special libraries. A third public library System, The Peninsula Library System headquartered in San Mateo County has now joined CIN. The network has produced an outstanding area Library Resources Manual. Excellent leadership,

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especially by David Weber, director of Stanford Libraries, careful planning as well as modest grants under LSCA III have accelerated the growth of this model intertype library network.

1973 The San Diego Greater Metropolitan Area Library Council (San Diego Metro), an intertype library network, was established by the initiative of the librarians of the San Diego Public Library, and the University of California at San Diego. It includes now all the public libraries in San Diego and Imperial Counties which make up the Serra Regional Library System as well as many special, military, academic, and community college libraries in the region and one school library. The Council hopes of include all libraries in the two counties and to "further cooperation and coordination of all the library resources in the area for the benefit of all users. First steps are a publication to enhance communication among member libraries. In 1973, the Serra Library System developed the region's first location tool, a Directory of Imperial Valley Libraries. LSCA support for the Council has as yet been minimal-only $5,000 through July, 1974.

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Under the auspices of the Metropolitan Cooperative Library System (a PLSA System in Los Angeles County) several major special libraries such as Rand Corporation, Aerojet, etc. eight community colleges in the San Gabriel Valley Community College Library Cocperative and the Los Angeles Medical Association Library, joined together to explore the use of tele-facsimile as a vehicle for interlibrary loan, and to analyze periodical holdings of the various member libraries to identify major subject strengths, gaps and unnecessary duplication.

14 telecopiers provide Los Angeles users with immediate access to all resources in the network. Investigation is now underway to link the tele-facsimile network with California State Colleges and Universities by means of compatible equipment.

The network has established guidelines for the cooperative acquisition and retention of periodicals, has developed a subject index to the Metropolitan Cooperative Library System's Union List of Periodicals, and a Union List of Abstracting and Indexing Services in the system libraries. The network uses SCAN as a reference resource.

In February, 1974, representatives of the network met with the Reference and Information Coordinator of TIE to explore the feasibility of forming a more comprehensive "Total Information Access Network" similar to TIE. One motivation was the possibility of additional LSCA Title III funds.

The Metropolitan Cooperative Library Network offers valuable data on the degree of duplication in community college and public library periodical collections and the cost/benefit of tele-facsimile equipment in providing access to collections which would be otherwise too inconvenient for the user or not open to the public at all.

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Mountain Valley (Public) Library System became headquarters for an intertype network linking public libraries in 8 counties with 5 community colleges, the University of California at Davis, the California State University in Sacramento and the State Library. The purpose of the network is to make available the research and technical resources in the academic libraries to all the citizens in the area. TWX for rapid communication, and daily van delivery service enable quick response to user needs.

As of July, 1974, the network will have received LSCA Title III grants totalling $19,600. This pays for a part-time driver, the teletype equipment installed in the academic institutions linking them with the Reference Center in the Sacramento Public Library. Users in the area are expected to exhaust the resources of their own local libraries (public or academic) first and to forward unfilled requests through the local library to the Reference Center at Sacramento to the major academic collections. A set of specific guidelines has been designed to protect any member library from abuse or imposition.

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The California State Department of Finance initiated a study of publicly funded library service in California scheduled for completion by January, 1975.

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The California State Library issued a request for proposal for an independent "Comprehensive Review of Public Library System Development and Guidelines for Statewide Library Services in California for the Decade 1974-1984". The two concurrent studies were planned to complement each other.

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North State Public Library System became the nucleus for an inter-library loan project which has brought together all types of libraries in an area which covers 32,000 square miles and 9 counties. In addition to the public libraries, in the network are 5 university and college libraries, one school library, one county law library and the Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library. Services of the network include

a periodical reference service (a union list of periodicals and copy service), a resource directory, a union list of films, delivery service and a demonstration of special information services to the dentists of the region through the joint action of the public libraries and the Pacific Southwest Regional Medical Library. LSCA Title III support up to July 1974 has been $10,000.

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Under the auspices of the San Joaquin Valley (Public) Library System, a union list of serials was begun which will include the holdings of California State University, Fresno, Valley Medical Hospital, Fresno County Law Library and the public libraries affiliated with the San Joaquin Valley Library System. A grant of $5,000 under LSCA III has been made.

1974 The California State Library contracted with the Management Consultant firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company for "A Comprehensive Review of PUblic Library System Development and Guidelines for Statewide Library Services in California--1974-1984".

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Librarians in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties met at the Monterey Public Library to organize the Monterey/Santa Cruz C.I.N. They elected an eight member Board of Directors made up of head librarians from public, special, academic and school libraries in the two counties, and voted immediately to affiliate with the original C.I.N. (in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties). Wendell Simons, Director of the University of California Santa Cruz Library was elected Chairman of the Board. The Monterey Bay Area Public Library System became the nucleus of the Monterey/Santa Cruz C.I.N. Funding at this stage is by a small LSCA Title III.

In summary, how successful have California's efforts been at intertype library cooperation and what do they portend for the future?

As is evident from the preceeding chronology, extensive statewide planning and discussion about intertype library cooperation has been on-going in California for at least 20 years, with an intensification of concern since Title III of LSCA was enacted in 1966. The spontaneous development of regional intertype networks which is now taking place throughout the state is positive, since it reflects a climate favorable to cooperation, but also a problem, since it may be creating some expensive duplication. Someone should gather information on the many, many regional location tools being created, their cost to begin, their probable cost to maintain, their overlap, their compatibility and their benefit. Also, the fact that four intertype library networks, SCAN, TIE, INFO and Metropolitan Cooperative, are all operative in the Los Angeles area raises questions, although in the opinion of some users, the systems are not identical and tend to supplement each other. A review of the 9 public library based intertype cooperatives currently funded under LSCA III reveals a wide range in scope from the comprehensive TIE to the much more limited union list of serials project in the San Joaquin Valley System - a gap which suggests inequality. A clearly defined statewide network of top level research libraries for final resource seems to be missing in California. Reimbursement to research libraries, public and private, for both regional and statewide service has not yet been standardized.

In comparison with New York and Illinois, California's development seems somewhat uncoordinated. The concept of the public library system as the nucleus of the regional intertype system seems to have been accepted, but in order for it to succeed, two constraints must be removed, one legal, one fiscal.

1) The 1963 PLSA which allows for only uni-type public library systems must be changed and 2) Substantial new money from state and federal sources must be made available to fund cooperative interprises. Indeed, the difference between the networks in New York and Illinois, and those in California may well be 10-15 million dollars.

California's Long Range Program (1974-1978) for Library Development,[1] filed by the State Library with the U. S. Office of Education, as required by the current regulations governing LSCA, was made with the basic assumption that "libraries function more effectively and efficiently where coordination and centralization of efforts and resources are realized".

Among specific objectives for the next 5 years, the plan details several which relate to intertype library cooperation: 1) To reduce the unit cost of processing through c entralized cataloging by adding 12 additional libraries to the California State Processing Center in 1973/74, and increasing the membership by 5% in each succeeding year through 1978; (already MARC-related developments may have made this plan obsolete); 2) to improve total access to resources in the 1,000 + libraries of the state for all citizens by automating the state library union catalog and distributing it to libraries throughout the State and by developing an automated union list of periodicals; 3) to encourage programs of joint action among libraries of all types by enabling, each year, one additional existing public library system to include all types of libraries in its area; 4) to improve access to technical, financial, business and industrial material by strengthening the communication link and a rapid system of document delivery between the resource libraries, the California State Library and the two regional resource centers.

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[1]Long Range Program Library Services and Construction Act. California State Library. Fiscal 1974-1978. (Unpublished)

It is clear that a statewide intertype library network must now become more than theoretical in California and that the state library must continue to exert strong leadership, to achieve its stated long-range objective of "reasonable self sufficiency within a library system, balanced by wise cooperation with other libraries and the use of regional and statewide resources".

INTERTYPE LIBRARY COOPERATION IN MARYLAND AND WASHINGTON

To present a more complete picture, a summary follows of intertype library networking in two states smaller in land area, resource and budget.

MARYLAND

Maryland with less than 4,000,000 inhabitants (in contrast to California's almost 20 million) and a land area of approximately 10,000 square miles (in contrast to California's 158,693 square miles) is a small, compact state. 80% of its population lives in the metropolitan areas of Baltimore and Washington, D. C. For both public libraries and schools, the basic unit of government is the county plus Baltimore City.

As in most states, large and small, intertype library cooperation in Maryland is built on the public library structure. Among Maryland's 149 local public libraries and 24 library systems, Enoch Pratt Public Library with its one million plus volumes is by far the strongest. Since 1960 Enoch Pratt Central Library has ben designated as the statewide resource center (The Maryland State Library Extension Agency is not itself a library and thus cannot serve in this back-up role). Under LSCA, 3 regional resource centers were developed in the strongest public libraries in the predominantly rural western, southern and eastern shore areas. All Maryland's public libraries are connected by teletype. Requests go first to the local library, then to county library headquarters, then to the regional resource center and finally to the central library, Enoch Pratt. The University of Maryland at College Park has been designated as the ultimate resource within the state for the interlibrary loan network.

In 1971 new public library legislation established by state law what had been demonstrated under LSCA. The law[1] articulates standards for the regional resource centers, provides for their governance by a board chosen from trustees of the (county) public library systems in the region and defines their duties: "to 1) make interlibrary loans of books and materials, 2) supply collections and exhibits of specialized materials, 3) provide consulting services, 4) organize in-service training and 5) develop and operate cooperative services among libraries. The law designates the central library of Enoch Pratt as the State Library Resource Center, (SLRC) and authorizes metropolitan county libraries to enter into "metropolitan cooperative projects". The law authorizes state support of the regional resource centers, the metropolitan cooperatives and the SLRC. As yet, appropriations have been made only for the regional centers and the SLRC. In February, 1974, $78,000 was appropriated of the 2 million needed for full funding. At present, schools, academic and special libraries enter the network through the nearest public library outlet. Implicit within the network are two privileges for Marylanders: an agreement giving patrons access to all public libraries in Maryland, to the Enoch Pratt Free Library in Baltimore, and to the collections of some academic libraries; and an agreement allowing patrons to use their borrower's card at any Maryland public library, with the additional convenience of returning borrowed material to any public library in the state.

The metropolitan Cooperative Service Program authorized in the 1971 Public Library Act has not yet been funded. Two services projected for the metropolitan areas are awaiting support: 1) a plan for using CATV for trans-

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[1]Maryland State Department of Education, Laws, Maryland Relating to Public Libraries. Charlottesville, Virginia, 1972.

mission of library information and programs and 2) a metropolitan film cooperative.

Cooperative activities in the Washington, D.C. area must be considered an integral part of Maryland's intertype activities, since Prince Georges and Montgomery Counties are a part of the Washington Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area and are units in the Washington Council of Government (COG) designated by the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs to be responsible for regional planning. In 1969, the Technical Library Committee of COG cooperated in a preliminary study toward "Library Cooperative Planning and Action in the Metropolitan Area of Washington, D.C."[1] financed under LSCA III. The purpose of the study was 1) to assess needs for cooperative planning and action among the various types of libraries (public, federal, university, school and special) in the metropolitan area, and 2) prepare a design for subsequent research and demonstration in the areas of need.

The study identified 9 priority areas for investigation: 1) on-going research into library problems in the metropolitan area, 2) the distribution of information on libraries and the services which emanate from them, 3) cooperative manpower resource development, 4) overall user studies, 5) cooperative services to the socially deprived, 6) regional reference and research services, 7) cooperative technical processing and support activities, 8) library automation and technology, 9) organizational and financial requirements for cooperation.

This feasibility study underscored the immense complexity of planning intertype cooperative library service in the national capitol area with every level of government, with literally hundreds of private libraries, associa-

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[1] Booz, Allen and Hamilton, Inc. A Research Design for Library Cooperative Planning and Action in the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area. Reproduced by the George Washington University Medical Center, 1970.

tion, industrial, academic and other, over 1,000 libraries of every type holding an estimated 85 million pieces of library material, 1/6 of the total library materials in the nation.

Although most intertype library activities in Maryland are centered in public libraries, there is some evidence of a growing awareness of need to cooperate among academic and school libraries.

Maryland has 51 academic libraries, of which the strongest are Johns Hopkins with over 2 million items and the University of Maryland at College Park with 1 million plus. The Master Plan for Higher Education published in 1968 by Maryland's Council for Higher Education made 5 recommendations relating to academic libraries including institutional self studies, computer application studies and a user study specifically concerned with the needs of commuting students in the Baltimore Metropolitan area. A survey commissioned by the Council in 1969 on libraries in publicly supported institutions of higher education in Maryland urged as its first recommendation that all academic libraries convert to LC classification in order to establish a common bibliographic base for interlibrary loan. A feasibility study is currently on-going among several Maryland academic libraries on the production of catalog cards from MARC. As indicated above, only the University of Maryland is actively involved now in the statwide network.

School Media Centers are provided in 95% of Maryland's 1,333 individual schools. In 1971 the Maryland State Department of Education published Criteria for Modern School Media Programs with quantitative standards for services, personnel, access, facilities, materials and budget in local Media Centers. It places responsibility at the district (county) level for backing up local schools iwth 16mm films and other special non-print materials, pro-

fessional literature, special materials for the handicapped (Braille etc.) and general materials to serve very small schools. Maryland's 5 year master plan for the development of library services, filed in compliance with LSCA regulations[1] anticipates a comprehersive evaluation of school media centers against the yardstick of the Criteria, as well as further exploration of cooperative projects between school and public libraries and the designation of Montgomery County School District's professional library as a statewide resource in educational literature.

Reports from Maryland say little about bringing special libraries into the network although since most of these are in the Baltimore and Washington Area, their needs and potential may receive more attention when the metropolitan cooperatives are formed.

How well is the Maryland network functioning - to what degree is it meeting the goal ennuciated in Maryland's long-range plan, "to insure that all library users have access to specialized library resources through a planned, coordinated statewide library network". What are its strengths, weaknesses and future?

On the plus side it can be said that a structure which began as a demonstration under LSCA has now become mandated and supported (at least partially) by state law - in itself a solid evidence of success.

The network is being used. In a report[2] dated November, 1973, the Maryland State Department of Education stated that the interlibrary loan program receives over 70,000 requests annually and that about 26% of the 500,000 persons who visit the Enoch Pratt Central Library each year live outside the city.

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[1] Toward Total Library Service: An Action Plan for Library Development in Maryland. Maryland Division of Library Development and Services, P.O. Box 8717, Friendship International Airport, Baltimore, Maryland 21240, 1972.

[2] Maryland State Department of Education - Overview of State Role and Responsibilities for Libraries. (Unpublished, November 14, 1973)

However, only 42.5% of the interlibrary loan requests could be filled at the SLRC, and of the remainder referred to the University of Maryland, only 41.5% were filled. Requested material not available was usually of recent publication primarily in education, business and technology. 71.5% of users received what they wanted and 85% received it in satisfactory time.[1]

Based on a planning opinion questionnaire sent by the state library extension agency to educators, librarians and state agency officials, it was recommended that 1) the SLRC-Enoch Pratt Central strengthen its collection of print and non-print materials in current reference and specialized materials and in 16mm films, 2) the SLRC coordinate its acquisitions with the University of Maryland and other major library resources in the state to avoid needless duplication, 3) plans be developed for referral of unfilled requests to other libraries, 4) the SLRC coordinate with the centralized catalog project, the academic libraries to insure compatibility and eventual integration of SLRC holdings into a statewide bibliographic data bank, 5) an advisory council to the SLRC be organized, representative of all library interests of the state.

The 5 year plan stresses the need for more audiovisual material in the state and an exploration of alternative delivery methods.

Since only two resource libraries have been designated - the SLRC and the University of Maryland, the need for location tools does not seem to have surfaced as visibly in Maryland as in larger states.

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[1] Toward Total Library Service. Op. Cit.

WASHINGTON

Washington is a relatively new state (1899), with a population of 3.4 million, a little less than the population of Maryland, but a land area of 66,570 square miles, larger than Illinois or New York. The topography of the state with the Cascade Mountain Range dividing the state from north to south is a unique complicating factor in planning cooperative library services. More than 3/4 of the population live in the region west of the Cascades in a land area which encompasses only 37% of the state's total. As in many states, large and small, Washington's library resources tend to be concentrated in the urban areas of the state. As in most states they are proving inadequate to today's needs.

Washington has 59 municipal public libraries, 7 rural county district libraries (serving and supported by unincorporated areas of a county), 3 intercounty district libraries (serving and supported by unincorporated areas of 2 or more counties, and 4 regional public libraries supported by contractual arrangements). As late as 1971, there were 150,000 people in Washington with no legal access to public library service. However, in the words of Washington's 5 year LSCA plan, "the public libraries have generally been the leaders in the development of new facilities, proposed cooperative activities and networking".[1]

Washington has about 1700 publicly supported elementary/secondary schools within 300 school districts and 227 private K-12 schools. In 1965 and 1969, the State Legislature created 14 intermediate school districts, regional service agencies which, as they define their roles more clearly, may offer many opportunities for coordinative activities with other types of libraries. Current data about school library programs is lacking, and

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[1] "Long Range Program for the State of Washington under Library Services and Construction Act. June 1972." Library News Bulletin, 39:235-67. July-September, 1972.

Washington's State Advisory Council on Libraries (a group broadly representative of libraries of all types which was formed by a merger of the State Advisory Committee for LSCA Title III and a Washington Library Association Library Development Council) has recommended an in-depth study of school libraries and media centers as soon as possible.

Washington has 4 state supported colleges and 2 universities, as well as 12 private institutions. There are 22 community college districts with 25 major campuses. Coordination of the institutions of higher education in Washington is a function of the legislatively created State Council on Higher Education. In addition, the Washington Higher Education Library Committee was formed in 1964 by the academic librarians of the state with the state librarian as secretary to foster cooperative activities.

Special library involvement in statewide planning has been continuous, especially within the last 10 years when network planning accelerated. There are over 30 privately supported special libraries in business and industry in Washington and about 40 federal, state and private medical collections.

Although the Cascade Range intensifies the problem, Washington is similar to many states in that its library resources are unevenly distributed. On the eastern slopes, for example, one library serves a population sparcely scattered over 14,000 square miles, a land area almost a third larger than the entire state of Maryland. On the other hand, the Seattle Metropolitan Area, a densely populated area, with rich library resources presents all the typical urban problems: demanding, sophisticated library users, an even larger group of educationally disadvantaged people who need specialized services, and libraries of all types with both overlap and deficiencies.

Like most states, Washington's goal in its networking is to equalize library service, to provide more effective utilization of existing resources and the orderly expansion of resources with a minimum of duplication. Since 1959, public library planning in Washington has aimed at the development of regional library systems serving all the citizens of the state. Washington still has no provision for state aid to library systems.

During the last 10 years, the Washington State Library, working closely with the Washington Library Association has made significant progress toward a statewide computerized bilbiographic network based on MARC. The State Library cooperated with the Library of Congress in their early field tests of MARC format. They have now developed a long range plan which will eventually provide cataloging in full MARC format for libraries of all types in the state as well as location for all resources acquired. The system will facilitate interlibrary loan and coordinated acquisition and could interface with regional and national networks as they emerge. Eventual elements in the network might be telecommunications (video and aural communication, facsimile transmission, remote access to computer), and centralized services forordering, accounting, circulation control. Work has already begun on a statewide union list of serials. The catalog production module is now operational.

In addition to its exceptional progress in creating a bibliographic data bank, Washington has led in the development of the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center and can now draw upon its resources as a natural point of interface with the region. For 30 years, the Center, located at the University of Washington has been maintaining a union catalog of the holdings of 42 Pacific Northwest Libraries. Its purpose is to encourage regional interlibrary loan and reference service and to provide leadership for regional pro-

jects involving the cooperative development and use of library resources. In 1970, the PNBC which had functioned under the Pacific Northwest Library Association, reorganized as a non-profit corporation, and is now supported by the state libraries of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Alaska.

In 1971 House Concurrent Resolution 20 directed the State Library Commission to conduct a study leading to recommendations on establishing and funding regional public library systems and a statewide network for library information including university, college, community college, schools, special and private libraries.

In response to HCR 20, the State Library working with librarians and library associations of the state, developed a long range, comprehensive plan which called for state funding to strengthen all public, academic and community college libraries and special state funding for designated major state resource libraries, as well as for such statewide projects as a communications system to link all libraries of the state, continued development of the bibliographic data bank in MARC format, continued development of the statewide union list of serials and continuing education for librarians. Legislation is now pending, which if passed, could be more comprehensive than any in the nation.

Washington is an example of a state relatively small in population and resource which has made exceptional progress in planning for total intertype library service, probably because of the strong leadership at the State Library and close liaison with all library interests. The progress of the last 10 years has built on 40 years of public library planning. The foundation has been laid. Whether, without significant federal funding, the ambitious plans can or will materialize remains a question.

MULTI-STATE LIBRARY NETWORKS

Among the building blocks for the national network envisioned by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science, is the multi-state or regional network. As the Commission's draft plan states: "Almost everyone agrees that the inter-connection of libraries and information centers across state lines would constitute a national asset of immense proportions and vastly increase the tempo and variety of knowledge exchanged within the country".[1] Referring to the presently emerging regional networks, the National Commission charges state governments with responsibility for "forming intra-state--or regional networks with other states where appropriate",[2] and the federal government with "supporting intra-state network programs within a working technical partnership and matching fund relationship".[3]

Although most cooperative intertype library activity has tended to develop on state, rather than regional lines (for obvious financial and legal reasons), nevertheless several significant multi-state networks have appeared within the last decade. All of these have confined themselves in their organizational phase to a few services usually of a bibliographic nature.

The New England Library Information Network (NELINET) under the auspices of the New England Board of Higher Education, and with a grant from the Council on Library Resources, began as recently as 1967 to test the assumptions that 1) libraries working together on an inter-state or regional basis could take significant steps toward solving some basic financial and service pro-

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[1]National Commission on Libraries and Information Science. A New National Program of Library and Information Service Draft. October, 1973, (Unpublished) p. 6-7.

[2]Ibid. p. 12.

[3]Ibid.

blems, and 2) some solutions of technology if thoughtfully applied, could result in significant reductions in the rate of library cost increases.[1]

Now, seven years and several hundred thousands of dollars later, NELINET has become an inter-state, centrally administered network with 57 research oriented institutional and consortia members, including an affiliation with 2 libraries outside New England, the New York Public and the New York State Libraries. In April, 1972, NELINET members decided to tie into the OCLC System in New England and by February, 1973, 35 terminals connected NELINET members with OCLC, two of these in public libraries.

In 1973, the Association of Southeastern Research Libraries, after a study of the cost/benefits of currently available federally funded consortia services, got firm financial commitment from 81 libraries, public and state as well as academic to proceed with an OCLC replication in the Southeast on a pay-as-ypu use basis.[2]

Focussing on continuing education, rather than bibliographical services, a cooperative activity among the libraries of the Rocky Mountain region is being sponsored by WICHE (the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, an interstate organization concerned with improving higher education through cooperative programs). In 1974, WICHE decided to redirect its program from concentrating on continuing education to emphasizing as well the sharing of resources throughout the region.

The Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeaver (SLICE) was established by the Southwestern Library Association as recently as 1971 and will be discussed in some detail below.

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[1]Miller, Ronald. "How to Build a Nelinet" in Southeastern/Southwestern Library Associations Joint Conference Papers and Proceedings, New Orleans, 1972. Southeastern Librarian, Vol. 22. Supplement, p. 23-32.

[2]Duggan, Maryann. Multi-State Regional Netwroking: Working Paper Presented at MPLA Conference on Interstate Interlibrary Cooperation, Colorado, May, 1973. (Unpublished) p. 12.

In the emerging interstate library networks, Maryann Duggan identifies four organizational patterns:[1]

1) A National Network with regional organization units.

(A key example would be the Bio-Medical Communications Network (BMC) under the Medical Library Assistance Act, which links local health science libraries to the National Library of Medicine through designated regional medical libraries. These regional libraries are under contract with the NLM to organize the optimum health science delivery system for their regions. This system presupposes a national program, a national resource center and federal funding, factors which do not exist at least in the same degree outside the Bio-Medical field.)

2) An autonomous, regional organization with core staff and composite funding.

(Examples might be WICHE and NELINET. Major characteristics of this organization would be that ib is legislatively created under interstate compacts, is supported by and accountable to the member states, is incorporated as a legal, tax exempt entity for specific purposes, is administered by a board or commission, and has a core staff to do planning, program implementation, training and evaluation.)

3) A regional affiliation of autonomous units.

(Examples would be the various regional library associations - Southwestern, Southeastern, Pacific Northwest, Mountain/Plains Library Associations etc. These organizations are characterized by minimal authority, limited budgets, rotating leadership and minimal, if any

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[1] Ibid. p. 14-19.

core staff. They do not and cannot operate on-going network services but they are often the catalytic agents which initiate the autonomous regional organizations described in type 2.)

4) A strong service unit composed of user/members.

(Prime examples would be OCLC - the Ohio Colleges Library Center and the older Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Centers. These tend to be incorporated in one state, although serving users in several, to offer specific central services at a designated fee under contract and to provide a strong core staff with some user participation in decision making. Funding levels can be variable, depending on the volume of use.)

Encouraged by the new factors of MARC, which offers bibliographic information in machine readable and rapidly transmissable form, and a constantly improving communication technology as well as a rapidly expanding record and skyrocketing costs, multi-state networks of all 4 types detailed above, appear to be on the wave of the library future.

To understand what multi-state networks can accomplish, what their problems are, what they can be expected to cost, and what their future may be, a quite detailed chronology of the short history of one such network - SLICE, follows:

SLICE is a creature of the Southwestern Library Association, an organization of librarians, trustees and libraries in Arizona, Arkansas, Lousiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas. It grew out of the distinctive geographic and demographic characteristics of the region, and the needs, strengths and limitations of the libraries serving it. The South West is a region of vast geographic areas, often sparsely settled with a concentration of the popula-

lation, and most of the library resources in a few urban areas. A disproportionate percentage of the people, the library resources and the money are in Texas. Throughout the region, a healthy recognition that self sufficiency is impossible has lead to a wide variety of cooperative activities. Public library Systems, communication networks, union lists, resource inventories centralized processing centers and cooperative acquisition projects within each State laid the groundwork for a more comprehensive multi-state network. The region has been blessed with strong library leaders, many of them of national prominence, such as Maryann Duggan, Allie Beth Martin, Lee Brawner, and Edward Holley, to mention just a few. Although all 6 state libraries have never been adequately supported and staffed, the state librarians have demonstrated a high quality of leadership.

The very fact that a regional library association exists, in addition to the 6 state library associations is evidence of a regional consciousness without which SLICE would have been unthinkable.

The following chronology will trace the genesis of SLICE. It was compiled from largely unpublished material in the SLICE office in Dallas and conversation with its Office Director, Maryann Duggan.

SOUTHWESTERN LIBRARY INTERSTATE COOPERATIVE ENDEAVOR
SLICE

CHRONOLOGY

October, 1969

The Southwest Library Association (SWLA), sponsored an institute on library cooperation in Dallas.

1969/70

SWLA Committee on Interstate Library Cooperation was charged "to consider ways and means of expediting interstate library cooperation in the 6 State region". The Committee proposed to the SWLA Executive Board that a demonstration project be undertaken to determine the feasibility of a collaborative program for the development of interstate library service.

September, 1970

SWLA with the help of the 6 State libraries in the region sponsored a working conference in Arlington, Texas on interstate, interlibrary cooperation in the Southwest. The conference objectives were:

(1) To explore further the feasibility of the committee's proposal for interstate, interlibrary cooperation, which has been approved in principle by the Executive Board, Southwestern Library Association.

(2) To identify and examine trends in local, state, regional and national planning, including funding patterns, which would be applicable to interstate, interlibrary cooperation in the Southwest.

(3) To study the social, legal and organizational aspects of interstate, interlibrary cooperation.

(4) To review cooperative library activities and to examine library needs in the Southwest which might be met through interstate, interlibrary cooperation.

(5) To formulate an organizational, service, and financial patterns for working together across state lines.

(6) To identify one or more specific interstate library cooperative projects to be undertaken within the Southwest and to formulate objectives and a plan of action for these projects.

(7) To recommend initiation of at least one cooperative project to begin within the present fiscal year.

In preparation for this conference a compendium of the State laws enabling (or preventing) interstate cooperation in the 6 States was prepared by Katherine McMurray, Legislative Reference Librarian, Texas Legislative Reference Service.

Delegates reviewed implications for the Southwest of national trends and activities in interstate interlibrary cooperation as reflected in three working papers by S. Jan Kee, Library Services Program Officer, HEW Region VI, by Genevieve Casey of Wayne State University, and Detroit, and by Edward Holley, Director of Libraries, University of Houston.

The conference identified 11 major regionwide needs:

1. Education of library personnel, pre-service and post-service, including continuing education
2. Improved access to all resources
3. Bibliographical control (particularly of state and municipal documents)
4. Reaching non-users, including the urban and rural disadvantages and those in sparsely settle geographic areas
5. Shared data processing expertise and products

6. Development of a library research center to provide information for better state and regional planning
7. Resources directory of strengths in the region
8. Shared personnel and expertise in program development and implementation
9. Establishment of some sort of "clearing house" to provide communication and information on projects being planned or undertaken in the region
10. Project coordination for the region
11. Exchange of library science students

As a result of the conference, the SWLA Executive Board submitted a proposal to the Council on Library Resources for a grant to establish the Southwestern Library Interstate Cooperative Endeavor (SLICE).

Spring, 1971

The Southwestern Library Association Project Report on ALA Chapter Relationships, National, State and Regional by Grace Stevenson, was published by ALA.

This report recommended that SWLA "coordinate the various region-wide programs suggested by the Committee on Interstate Interlibrary Cooperation and encourage state associations and individual libraries to cooperate".

October, 1971

The SLICE Office was established, made possible by a $25,000 grant from the Council on Library Resources, plus $2,000 from each of the 6 state library agencies.

A SLICE Advisory Council was appointed by SWLA composed of each state librarian (6), the vice president/president-elect of the six state library associations, and the SWLA President. The Council was assisted in its func-

tion by three advisors: HEW Office of Education Region VI Library Program Officer, Chairman of SWLA New Directions Task Force, and the immediate past president of SWLA. The Council established the SLICE Office through contract with the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School in Dallas, which provided office space, equipment and some indirect costs. The SLICE Office was staffed with a Director, Maryann Duggan, (a member of the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School faculty) and a part-time secretary. The management of the SLICE Office was placed under the direction of a three-member SLICE Executive Committee elected from the SLICE Council.

The general purpose of SLICE was to further interstate cooperation by exploring possible cooperative ventrues and to assist in interstate regional development of library rexources and services in the 6 State SWLA area.

October, 1971 - December, 1972

During the first year, SLICE accomplished the following:

1. Established SLICE Office, employed staff, established fiscal control and reporting systems.
2. Informed the library community in six states regarding establishment and objectives of SLICE; presented the SLICE story to six state library association conferences.
3. Initiated regional planning with the SLICE Advisory Council in several meetings

   (Planning toward improved continuing education opportunities and a machine-readable bibliographic network were determined to be priority programs.)
4. Initiated the SLICE/MARC-C Project by:

   (a) Preparing and distributing a SLICE/MARC-C Description of Services Brochure

(b) Conducting fifteen workshops in six states introducing 643 librarians to the MARC-O services

(c) Provided specific MARC-O services to 65 libraries in six states.

This was a project to utilize the MARC records as programmed by the Oklahoma State Library to build a regional data base which could provide libraries of all types with a wide variety of central services - cataloging, technical processing, S.D.I. services and the location of materials for interlibrary loan. Essentially, the first year was taken up with the education of librarians to the MARC-O potential and with regional planning for future development.

5. Cooperatively with the National Book Committee and ALA's Office for Library Service to the Disadvantaged assisted in the development of a four day O. E.-sponsored Institute on Library Services to the Disadvantaged conducted in Norman, Oklahoma, October 5-9th, 1972. Created a 6 state task force to followup at the state level.
6. Planned a six state survey of continuing education needs of all levels of library staff members. Details of the survey and its findings are described below.
7. Cooperatively with Ohio State University and the SWLA/SELA Education Committees developed a plan for training 300 librarians in "Planning and Evaluation of Library Programs" via a pre-conference institute held in New Orleans on October 31-November 1, 1972, in connection with the joint SELA/SWLA Conference.

January, 1973

Council on Library Resources renewed its annual grant of $25,000 for two years thus giving SLICE vitally needed additional time to continue long

range planning, especially for the bibliographic network for the Southwest region which will "best further the sharing of library resources and services and assist librarians to use new technologies toward that end".[1]

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Commissioned a study of the legal aspects of interstate network organization by Dr. Harry Martin, Assistant Law Librarian, University of Texas. The study, focussed on the legal problems posed by a regional bibliographic network in the 6 SWLA States and was planned in 4 parts:

1) A summary of alternative legal structures capable of operating across state lines
2) A detailed discussion of selected organizations or networks in allied fields (SREB, NELINET, OCLC etc.)
3) A detailed discussion on compact law
4) An outline of steps to be taken by SLICE in establishing Interstate Library Agency.

The study is scheduled for completion in May, 1974.

August, 1973

SLICE Office released the first draft of an instrument to collect planning data from the major libraries of all types in the Southwest needed to design a regional bibliographic network. Data was sought on the size, scope, method and unit cost of cataloging in each library, participation in union catalogs, the extent and direction of interlibrary loan traffic. Responding libraries were asked to indicate their priorities in a list of 19 services possible under an interstate library network.[2]

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[1]Conference between author and Maryann Duggan, SLICE Director, April, 1974.

[2]SLICE Office Quarterly Report, July-September, 1973. CLR #559, Appendix C. (Unpublished)

October, 1973

SLICE Council approved a 15 month work schedule for a regional bibliographic network project - leading toward a 6 state network and appointed a Bibliographic Networks Task Force to assist in developing pertinent data. The network was to be based on the MARC-O records made available through the Oklahoma State Library.

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SWLA Executive Board accepted the recommendations of the survey on Continuing Education for Library Staffs in the Southwest (CELS), conducted by Allie Beth Martin, Project Director and Maryann Duggan, SLICE Office Director and funded jointly by the 6 state libraries in the region.[1]

The purpose of the study was to assess continuing education of library staffs in the six Southwestern Library Association states and to propose a plan of action designed to meet the needs of the region. By means of a questionnaire sent to state library agencies, library associations, library schools and local libraries of all types, information was gathered not only on the extent and focus of library continuing education presently available in the region but also on perceived needs.

In general, data gathered in the survey revealed that although almost everyone in the region recognized the need for continuing education, opportunities were limited and long range planning, coordination and quality control nearly non-existent. State Libraries sponsored most of the continuing education offered. They tended to focus training on personnel in smaller public libraries who could not take advantage of out-of-state opportunities. Content was often determined by funding sources rather than by state needs.

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[1] Continuing Education for Library Staffs in the Southwest (CELS): A Survey with Recommendations. (SWLA-SLICE Office, 2730 Stemmons, Suite 1004, Tower West, Dallas, Texas 75207.) 1973.

Content was often determined by funding sources rather than by state needs. Data from the public libraries indicated that although continuing education, according to policy, held a high priority, in practice, it was often in second (or fifth) place. There was little evidence of cooperative planning with other libraries or with library schools. The extent of continuing education for school librarians seemed to be a requirement that each librarian earn 3 hours of graduate credit every three years. Competence in multi-media within the school library community, the surveyor's suggested, might be used in packaging of training programs for the region. Only three academic libraries reported substantial continuing education activity although several have staff education committees to assist in identifying priorities. A need was expressed for a compilation of continuing education offerings throughout the region. Graduate library schools in the region exphasized formal class work at hours convenient for practicing librarians, and a few workshops. There wes little record of programs for alumni, packaged programs, research, or consultant activity in continuing education. Library associations in the region reported a high priority on continuing education, both in committee structure and conference planning.

In general the study identified 9 major barriers to more effective continuing education in the region:

1. Lack of commitment.
2. Lack of leadership -- No agency or individual has exclusive responsibility for planning, organizing, coordinating, evaluating, or "training the trainers".
3. Attitude -- The full importance of continuing education has not been recognized by administrators and other leaders.
4. Isolation and distance.

5. Varieties of need range from basic "how-to-do-it" instruction to sophisticated management approaches and utilization of complex technologies.
6. Lack of a cohesive plan or program -- approaches have been one shot, short term.
7. Lack of quality control.
8. Emphasis on traditional content rather than on present and future needs.
9. Lack of Knowledge of how adults learn.
10. Lack of reward systems.

Based on the survey findings, and discussion of them with 24 library leaders, the study made as its major recommendation that the

> Southwestern Library Association assume the responsibility for developing a meaningful and viable continuing education program for the library community in the southwest cooperatively with state, regional and national groups, library schools, employing institutions and individuals.

It was further recommended that the continuing education project should be integrated with SLICE activities, since one of the major purposes of SLICE was "to improve library service in the region, and continuing education was an essential ingredient in that activity".

By placing the CELS project within the SLICE activity, the report argued, full advantage could be taken of the already existing SLICE Advisory Council to insure that the CELS porject was responsive to the needs of the region and would support objectives for library development in each state.

The report recommended that a special CELS advisory group to SLICE be appointed, composed of the existing SLICE Advisory Council plus representatives

of library schools in the region and a member of the SWLA Continuing Education Interest Group.

Among the primary tasks assigned to SLICE in the continuing education compenent were:

1. Further assessment of individual and institutional needs
2. Linkage of expertise in state libraries, local libraries and library schools with expressed needs
3. Packaging in a variety of media of continuing education materials adaptable to various settings-large as well as small libraries
4. Matching content with levels of need, graduated in difficulty within each subject field
5. Use of the most effective educational technology
6. Recognition of individual needs
7. The development of an area wide, generally recognized reward system
8. Continuous evaluation, based on principles of MBO
9. Articulation with plans for continuing education in the nation and in other regions.

The report recommended that continuing education in the region should be essentially self-supporting, and that its various components should share the cost. It anticipated the following sources of income:

a. SWLA (to contribute through increased dues.)
b. State associations, state libraries and individual libraries (contribution to be based on units of service received - e.g. hours of consultant time, or development of packages tailored to a specific need.)
c. Registration fees charged for regional and state workshops, institutes, conferences unless otherwise funded.

d. Sale of continuing education packages unless otherwise funded.

e. Other financial sources, public and foundation (to be continually explored but not be considered basis to the program after the first year.)

An annual budget for the fixed launching and coordinating costs of the program was estimated at approximately $14,000, an amount equal to about $7 per SWLA member. It was proposed that it be raised by an increase in dues. To get the project off to an immediate start (since funds from increased dues could not be available before January, 1975) the 6 state libraries in the region committed $2,000 each to maintain the project beginning in October, 1973. A special CELS advisory committee, as recommended in the report was immediately appointed by the SWLA Executive Board.

May, 1974

A questionnaire seeking planning data needed for designing a regional bibliographic network will be circulated to 75 academic and 56 public and 6 State libraries in the region. These are the major libraries (among a total of 904 libraries) and account for 71% of the acquisitions in the 6 Southwest States. This questionnaire has been under discussion since August, 1973.

Essentially, SLICE has had for the first 2 years of its life, a very limited budget which could finance only the time of one person, the director, with a minimum of clerical support. This level of funding will probably continue for the next two years. No matter how efficient, imaginative, and intelligent one person is, and no matter what enlightenment member libraries bring to a project, there are serious limits to what can be accomplished under these circumstances.

It is to the great credit of the SLICE Office Director and the SWLA collaborators, that during the first 2 years the organizational groundwork has been laid, the continuing education component has been brought into a

carefully disigned operation and pianning has at least begun for a 6 State regional bibliographic network, based on MARC records.

In her progress report to SWLA in August, 1973,[1] Maryann Duggan identifies 8 systems in the nation developed for machine-based bibliographic networking. These include BALLOTS (developed by Stanford University), Library 370 (by IBM), the California State Library System, the Washington State Library System, University of Chicago System, the Joint System of SUNY and the New York State Library, Bib Net (developed by Information Dynamics) and OCLC (developed initially for the State colleges and universities of Ohio). Of these, only OCLC is actually in production and prepared to negotiate service contracts outside the nucleus system.

SLICE has taken the position that 1) The Southwest region needs a machine based bibliographical network (planning for it has been one of the two priority projects) and 2) that the "best" network has yet to be devised, although a further development of the MARC based system offers greatest promise.

Lawrence Livingston, Program Officer of the Council of Library Resources, in a speech given at the Southeastern/Southwestern Library Association Joint Conference in New Orleans in 1972 quotes some sobering figures.[2] For a library network he says, to replicate an existing system (OCLC is ine only one currently ready), with no developmental costs, will require about $200,000 before it becomes fully operational. This includes the cost of parallel operations, necessary until the cut-over into the new system can be made. To develop a new system, he estimates would require an inverstment of 2 or 3 million dollars

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[1]"SLICE Office Progress Report." July. SWLA Newsletter, 22: No. 4, August, 1973.

[2]Livingston, Lawrence G. "Library Networks: Cooperation at Last?" in Southeastern/Southwestern Library Association(s) Joint Conference Papers and Proceedings. New Orleans, 1972. The Southeastern Librarian, Vol 22, Supplement. p. 19.

before start-up. He warns that it is not possible to finance network start-up costs within current library operating budgets-that developmental work as well as the cost of (temporary) parallel operations must be funded from the outside.

If these estimates are even approximately correct, one begins to doubt the feasibility of a locally designed bibliographic network for the Southwest. At the present level of SLICE funding such development is obviously impossible since it would require at least 20 years to accomplish. There is evidence already that a group of major academic libraries in Texas, faced with pressing local needs, are not inclined to wait for the "best Southwest network".

Another sobering figure quoted by Dr. Livingston was that the annual cost of operating a copy of OCLC is between $750,000 and one million dollars per year, about half of this fixed costs which do not vary with the size of the system.[1] This estimate underscores the importance for the entire Southwest region sharing in the benefits and the costs of a machine-based bibliogaraphic network, if all of the people in the area are to enjoy the benefits of improved access to materials. Alone, the smaller, less affluent libraries of the region (actually the majority of the libraries) will be boxed in to the 19th century.

Maryann Duggan's estimates[1] are somewhat lower than Dr. Livingston's, but also foresee the need for a greatly expanded budged. She believes that an initial $250,000-$500,000 would be necessary before services could be operational and self-supporting, and that the network would need continuous outside funding for research and development activities.

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[1] Ibid. p. 20.

[2] Based on Conversation with Maryann Duggan in SLICE Office, April, 1974.

She recognized the obstacles facing SLICE-insufficient staff, the insufficiencies of MARC itself in its present state of development, problems of incompatibility in telecommunications and computer systems, lack of consensus among member libraries on priorities, the difficulty of participatory management created by an organization of too many people, too widely scattered and the tension between the need to produce meaningful services quickly and the need to engage in careful, democratic planning.

On the basis of her experience, Maryann Duggan recommends federal legislation which would stimulate multi-state cooperative library agencies, would require standardization and compatibility and would ensure quality by means of performance contracts. She sees the federal responsibility is to provide the bibliographic records, monitor performance and finance the telecommunications spines. The regional network, she thinks, should be responsible for staffing, training, maintenance of equipment and monitoring of quality. Member units of the regional network should be entire states, not local libraries.

What is the future of SLICE, and by inference, of other multi-state networks? SLICE has proven that with strong leadership and strong commitment from member libraries, an organization can be created. New delivery systems and communication channels already available or in the wings promise to minimize the obstacles of geographic distance. Already, SLICE and WICHE have demonstrated the feasibility of a multi-state continuing education program. Experience is building on how to overcome jurisdictional boundaries, although at our present level of political expertise, it is not easy. SLICE is helping us to become realistic about the cost of developing machine based bibliographic networks and about the fact that we know too little about their benefits.

Networks like SLICE, graced with people sophisticated about planning and evaluation can offer indispensible experience to the evolving national network.

Costs are not too difficult to estimate (although we tend to underestimate them) but benefits need demonstration.

If in our best judgement we think that library development should be coordinated and compatible, and that the total human record should be so organized that it is accessible to everyone according to his need then it becomes urgent that projects like SLICE be drawn into a partnership with the federal government and that they receive the not inconsiderable funding which will be necessary. Too little may well be too late.

CONCLUSIONS AND UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

What are the implications of this preliminary investigation into the public Library in the netowrk mode? What is the extent of intertype library cooperation? What are its benefits? What conditions tend to inhibit, and what might its future be? In the national interest, what should the role of the local library be, what the role of the state, what the role of the federal government?

Even a cursory examination of the reports filed by the state library agencies with the Bureau of Library Programs on activities conducted since 1967 under LSCA Title III, as well as the long range, five year plans created in 1972 and 1973 reveals that: 1) Intertype library networks at least in rudimentary form are widespread throughout the nation; 2) Intertype library networks are usually developing under the leadership of the state library agency. 3) The public library system is commonly the nucleus for the intertype library network. Rudiments of the network often started prior to LSCA Title III, under Title I, 4) Sharing of resources in all types of libraries, by means of a more effective interlibrary loan network is commonly the major activity of the cooperative. Money is most often spent for rapid communication linking libraries (TWX or telephone), delivery systems (truck, tele-facsimile or mail), location tools (union lists of serials, union catalogs, etc.), administration of the network and on compensation to resource libraries. 5) Intertype library networks are commonly designed to serve the student in higher education, the research and professional worker who needs access to scholarly material. Children and high school students are usually excluded from the network, as are adults who need information packaged in popularized form. 6) University libraries are usually considered resource libraries for the network. 7) Networks commonly introduce filters

into the system to protect the universities from over use. 8) Users normally enter networks through their local public library although many systems provide for access through academic and special libraries. 9) Networks usually include privately supported, as well as publicly supported libraries. 10) Networks often have a continuing education component to prepare librarians to use the new services. 11) Cataloging and processing are increasingly the focus of network activity. The rapid spread of OCLC within the last 5 years may well prove the most significant development in intertype library cooperation. Because OCLC services are expensive, they may accelerate the formation of multi-state cooperatives. They will link together only the largest, research level libraries. Because OCLC is primarily geared to the large academic library, its wide acceptance could result in a shift of leadership in networking from the public library system to the academic consorium. 12) As MARC based cataloging systems grow, they may provide as a bi-product, keys to the location of materials which will make obsolete many other location tools.

What does a more in-depth investigation of states which are leaders in intertype library cooperation suggest as facilitating factors? 1) All library cooperation, including intertype cooperation, must be built on strength. Local libraries unable to serve their own constituencies are in no position to share resources. It is no accident that the state with the richest library resources, New York, is also the state with the most highly developed networks. 2) Intertype library cooperation depends upon strong leadership at the state agency and in key public and academic libraries. 3) Intertype library networks require state support and appropriate state enabling legislation. It could be that the difference between New York and Illinois with their highly developed articulation between libraries,

and California with its somewhat chaotic systems, may lie in California's minimal state support of its public library systems. 4) A new kind of state aid legislation which provides representation and state support for all types of libraries may be the wave of the future. 5) Because multi-state cooperatives, at least for some library functions seems inevitable, all states must create legislation to enable interstate activities.

Where are the unanswered questions? 1) What are the costs, apparent and hidden, for intertype library cooperation? An inventory of all or most location tools being created, on area, statewide and regional levels and their cost to create, to maintain, to query and to make compatible, would probably reveal some sobering figures. Are there alternatives to this plethora of tools? 2) What are the benefits of intertype library networks to the users? Perhaps it could be documented that such networks can only be expected to improve library service, and not to save money, except in a long, long term. If so, we would do well to accept this fact. Records of traffic over the network and charts of turn-around time are really not adequate to justify the large expenditures needed for future development. 3) Do intertype networks have any potential for service to those portions of the population who are not engaged in scholarly research? It may be that part of the uneasiness about the plan proposed by the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science stems from the conviction that we have by no means accomplished our objective of making the human record accessible to everyone, especially the uneducated and deprived. 4) What is the best way to administer network services? How much participatory management can we afford, and how much do we dare to neglect? 5) Could we develop guidelines on what a reasonable support and service base is for an intertype network, financially, demographically, geographically? When, and for what functions should a state

network become multi-state? How many regions can tie into OCLC before the system breaks down? Is a state too small a unit for a continuing education network? For an interlibrary loan network? What are the library functions most appropriate for various levels of library service? Again, the focus must be on the user.

In conclusion, recommendations flow inescapably from this preliminary gathering of data on the public library and the network mode:

1) Intertype library networks, on area, state and regional levels are developing rapidly in all parts of the country. The time is now ripe for coordination at the national level.

2) National coordination can only mean responsibility shared between the federal government and state libraries. State libraries need strengthened staff and substantial grant funds in order to exert the necessary leadership.

3) Funds for sharing of resources cannot realistically be expected from the operating budgets of local libraries. Inflationary pressures are already menacing these budgets. On the contrary, it is in the national interest to appropriate federal funds to strengthen local libraries, both public and academic, popular and research in order to make cooperation possible.

4) Public library systems are pivotal to statewide intertype library networks, since they are the only area wide library agencies without a specialized constituency.

5) The rapidly growing intertype network demands many skills and insights not usual in traditionally educated librarians. The new world demands new education, both pre-service and continuing.

6) The rapidly developing intertype networks require extensive research and demonstration which must also be supported from the federal level.